FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

VOL. XXII. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. WEDNESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 19, 1838. [NO. 1124.]

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By *Edward J. Hale*,
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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each subsequent publication. Advertisers are requested to note the number of insertions desired or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

PORTRAIT PAINTING.

J. & R. BOGLE

Are now in this place, where, should they meet with sufficient encouragement, they will probably remain several weeks. Persons desirous to have their Portraits painted, will make early application. If the likenesses are not satisfactory, there will be no charge.

They have taken a Room back of the Theatre.

December 7, 1838 23tf

MONUMENTAL MARBLE SHOP,

Liberty Point, Fayetteville,

(OPPOSITE THE JACKSON HOTEL.)

WHERE can be had at short notice various kinds of MONUMENTAL WORK. Those who have occasion to get the like, would do well to call before purchasing elsewhere.

JAMES FOSTER.

December 10, 1838. 23 6mpd

The Subscriber

Has lately received a GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Hardware, Hats, Shoes, &c.

—ALSO—

"Hand's Mill Saws," Thomastown Lime, (unground) No. 1 pure White Lead, in Oil, Tanners' Oil, Linseed and Winter strained Oil.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

December 12 1838. 23tf

HHDS. PRIME MOLASSES,
75 casks unslacked Thomastown Lime,
10 casks Rice,
25 boxes Bunch Raisins,
50 sacks blown Salt,
A few bushels Herds' Grass Seed,
For sale by
GEO. McNEILL,
Foot of Hay Mount.

December 10, 1838. 23 4w

LAND for sale.

The Plantation belonging to the Estate of Wm. P. Leak, deceased, lying on Pe Dee, at the mouth of Little River, in the County of Cumberland, will be sold on the 16th day of January next. Persons desirous of a valuable and and productive Farm, would do well to attend The sale will take place on the premises. For further information apply to the subscriber, or to Thos. J. Leak.

WALTER R LEAK, Guardian.

Cheraw, Richmond County, N. C, December 1, 1838 23-4s

State of North Carolina,

ANSON COUNTY.

In Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1838.

Thomas Hemby and wife Louisa, Benjamin K. Hemby and wife Lucretia, Andrew Polk, William Benton, Joel McLendon, Ellis Caraway, George Little and James Boggan,

Against

Barber and wife Thetis, Joseph Boggan and wife Sarah, Laban Caraway, William T. Caraway, Calvin J. Caraway, Edwin S Caraway, Taylor Caraway, John Caraway, Williams Hendricks, Sarah S Hendricks, Jas. M Hendricks, Thomas J Hendricks.

PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that those named Defendants, Moses Barber and wife Thetis, Joseph Boggan and wife Sarah, Laban Caraway, William T. Caraway, Calvin J. Caraway, Edwin S Caraway, Taylor Caraway, John Caraway, Williams Hendricks, Sarah S Hendricks, James M Hendricks, and Thomas J Hendricks, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for said Defendants to appear before the Honorable the Judge of our Court of Equity, to be held for the County, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday of March next, then and there to answer, if any they have, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted, otherwise the bill pro confesso will be taken, and the cause heard ex parte as to them

Test, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office, in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, A. D. 1838, and in the 63d year of American Independence.

WM. E. TROY. *C M E.*

Will offer for Sale for CASH, at the Town House in Fayetteville, on the 1st day of January next, all the interest which John and Colin Murchison have in the real property belonging to the estate of John Murchison, dec'd. viz. One Lot of Town Lots in Fayetteville, and a Farm on Black River, adjoining Horn and others.

COLIN McRAE, Agent for
JOHN and WILLIAM MURCHISON.

December 11, 1838. 23-41J

NEW AUCTION STORE.

Has taken the Store on Person Street, one door West of the Bank of Cape Fear, for the purpose of transacting a GENERAL

Auction and Commission Business,

Solicits my services to the public as such.

AMOS KIMBALL.

December 5, 1838. 22tf

BONNETS.

Just received, a good assortment of the above Goods, consisting of Plain American and English; Oriental and Florence do.; Leghorn do.; Ditto Hoods, &c;—some of which are handsome, and may be bought at fair prices.

E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Dec 5, 1838 22-6w

LAMP OIL.

100 BBLS Winter strained Sperm OIL.
Also a handsome assortment of

Crockery and Glass Ware,

Received and for sale by

COOK & CO

December 4, 1838 22tf

100 HHDS. N. O. MOLASSES, now landing.

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received his Purchases for the Fall and Winter Trade, comprising an Extensive and General Assortment of

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY, Crockery, Glass & China-ware,

Together with a General Assortment of

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS.

Also, a Large and General Assortment of

Men's, Women's and Children's Shoes, Boots and Slippers, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, &c. &c.

Also, all kinds of Foreign and Domestic LIQUORS, WINES, &c —all of which will be sold at LOW PRICES for *Cash, Back Country Produce*, or on *short credit* for approved Notes.

The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS,
Foot of Hay Mount.

Fayetteville, October 23, 1838. 16tf

The Subscriber

HAS just received and offers for sale the following GOODS.—

50 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
8 hhds. St. Croix SUGAR,
4 boxes Loaf Sugar,
60 reams Wrapping Paper,
15½ barrels N. Y Crackers,
10½ do Pilot Bread,
25 boxes Soda Biscuit,
10 do Sugar do,
10 boxes Almonds,
10 do Brazil Nuts,
10 baskets Olive Oil,
4 boxes Tumblers, assorted,
1 crate Bowls,
4 packages Glass Dishes,
4 boxes Hats,
7 casks London Porter, pints and quarts,
20 boxes Candy, assorted

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

December 4, 1838. 22tf

Notice

LETTERS of Administration (Pendente Lite) upon the Estate of Charles Hopton, were granted at May Term, 1838, of Wayne County Court, to John Everitte. The subscriber hereby notifies all and every person having claims against said Estate, to bring them forward, properly proved, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery

JOHN EVERITTE.

November 16, 1838. 20 6w

Fayetteville Female Seminary,

Under the superintendence of Mr. Bailey.

ACADEMIC YEAR consists of two Sessions of 20 weeks each, commencing with Monday, October 15th.

The School is divided into two general divisions or Classes.

The Second Class attends to Reading, Spelling, Writing, Elementary Arithmetic, Elementary Grammar, previous to Parsing and Analysis, and Elementary Geography

From these studies the Pupil passes into the First Class, and proceeds through a course of liberal Study in Literature and Science.

TERMS

Second Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Admission to conversation class in French,	2	" "
Others not members of the School,	4	" "
Music on the Piano,	25	" "
" " Organ,	25	" "
" " Guitar,		
Use of the Piano,	3	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "

Fancy work, including the art of making Wax Flowers, will also be taught to Classes formed for the purpose, at usual prices.

Incidentals, 50 Cents.

Boarding in respectable and genteel families, from $50 to $60 per Session.

Tuition is charged from the time of entrance to the end of the Session.

No deduction made for absences except in case of sickness.

A fee of $1 each admits the Chemistry Class to Rev. Mr Colton's course of Lectures.

Parents will be aided in placing their daughters to Board by application to Judge Potter, Mr. Leete, Mr. McNeill, or to the Principal.

November 20, 1838. 16tf

Mill Stones.

THE Subscriber having recently opened a new Quarry of superior Grit, is prepared to furnish any number of Stones, either at the Quarry or at the Store of C J. Orrell, Fayetteville. The quality of the Moore County Stones is so well known as not to need description, and the Subscriber will warrant all Stones sold by him. If they should not prove to be good, another pair will be furnished without charge. The price is lower than heretofore.

Persons wishing to purchase, can apply in person, or by letter addressed to Carthage, Moore County, N. C., with description of the size wanted.

JESSE SOWELL.

Moore County, May 1, 1838. 91-1Y

Dwelling House for sale.

A COMFORTABLE *DWELLING HOUSE*, with Out Houses attached. For particulars, apply to

ELIJAH FULLER.

October 3, 1838 13tf

Buggy and Harness.

JUST received from Philadelphia, by Steamer Cotton Plant, an elegant new BUGGY and HARNESS, running on four wheels, and for sale by

C. J. ORRELL.

November 12, 1838 19tf

Administrator's Notice.

THE Subscriber having, at December Term, 1838, of the County Court of Cumberland, obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Neill Shaw, deceased, hereby notifies all those indebted to said Estate to come forward and make immediate settlement, and all those having claims, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be pleaded in bar of recovery

DAVID SHAW.

December 3, 1838.

Further Notice.

THE Subscriber will expose to Public Sale, on the 26th day of December, at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, all the personal Property of the late Neill Shaw, deceased, consisting of Household and Kitchen FURNITURE. Also, a fine COW.

Terms.—Six months credit, note with approved security.

DAVID SHAW, Adm'r.

December 3, 1838. 22 6w

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING,
Expeditiously executed at this Office

DAVID SHAW,

Confectioner and Grocer,

HAS just received a fresh and general supply of the following articles, which he offers low for Cash, viz:—

Soft shell Almonds,
Palm Nuts and Filberts,
New crop Bunch Raisins large, in whole, half and quarter boxes,
Butter Crackers,
Jamison's Water do.,
Loaf Sugar and Teas, assorted,
Coffee & Brown Sugar,
Cheese & Scotch Barley,
Scotch Herrings,
Race & Ground Ginger,
Mace and Cloves,
Starch and Citron,
Cassia and Nutmegs,
Currants and Seidlitz Powders,
Alum and Saltpetre,
Pepper, Alspice & East India Ginger,
Superior SPANISH CIGARS,
Maccoboy Snuff,
Scotch do,
Hair Powder and Gum Camphor,
Windsor, Rose and Bar Soap,
Lucifer Matches and Pomatum,
Rose & Cologne Water,
Oil of Lemon and Peppermint do,
Oil of Cinnamon and Essence of Peppermint,
British Oil & Bears' do,
Macassar Oil, Opodeldoc, &c. &c
A large assortment of CORDIALS,
Port Wine, Madeira do,
Good Sherry Wine,
Cognac Brandy,
Jamaica Rum,
Holland Gin, &c.
Turner & Hughes' ALMANAC, and a general assortment of superior TOYS, &c.

N. B. Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase CONFECTIONARIES, whether by Wholesale or Retail, will find it to their advantage to call. The assortment on hand is large and extensive, and consists of all the articles usually kept in his line. Wholesale price of Candies is 32 cents per lb.; Retail 40 cents.

Fayetteville, Nov. 14, 1838 19 6w

ENTERTAINMENT.

THE Subscriber, having been satisfactorily engaged for more than three years in attending to a

BOARDING HOUSE,

Feels encouraged to say to the public, that her HOUSE and STABLES are well furnished for the reception and accommodation of those who may be pleased to call.

E. SMITH.

Mrs. Smith is prepared to entertain Stage Passengers, should any think proper to call. Their Baggage shall be removed to and from the Stage Office free of charge.

☞ My Residence is on the corner of Gillespie street, the Lot formerly occupied by Mrs. Barge, convenient to the Market and near the State Bank.

Fayetteville, Sept 1, 1838. 9 tf

***The Charleston Courier and Cheraw Gazette will insert the above once a week for three months and send their accounts to this office for payment.

To Saw Mill Owners.

I WILL attend to the sale of Lumber in this place. Having been engaged in the business for six or eight years past, I am under the impression my acquaintance with this and foreign markets is such as to enable me to dispose of Lumber to the best advantage. Where Lumber is directed to be wharfed, the usual charge of Wharfage will be made. Fair advances made when wished.

O. G PARSLEY.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct. 25, 1837. 65tf.

Peter P. Johnson

HAS just received a large and fine assortment of Ladies' SHOES.

October 2, 1838 13tf

A CARD.

THOMAS J. MIMS,

INTENDING to locate in the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public generally in the transaction of a COMMISSION & AGENCY BUSINESS. Particular attention will be paid to the disposal of Lumber, Timber, and Naval Stores generally, and the purchase of West India Produce.

September 25, 1838. 12 3m

Just received per Cotton Plant.

12 CASKS CHEESE,
For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

☞ The Subscriber will continue to receive regular Supplies of this article during the Season. S. W. T.

October 17, 1838. 15tf

Notice to Heirs.

THE heirs of Dicey Walker, deceased, are hereby notified that the Subscriber has made a settlement of the Estate, and is now prepared to pay to each person entitled, a proportionate part of the assets of the estate. They are hereby requested to make application for their portions to

DAVID WALKER, Adm'r.

Cumberland County, Dec. 3, 1838. 22 3wpd

Doct. BENJ. W. ROBINSON

OCCUPIES the Dwelling House next the Paper Mill, (Mr. Anderson's,) where he may be found at night.

November 26 1838 21-4w

Wake Forest Institute.—Having been called by an engagement to this Institution last week, we were struck with most agreeable surprise at the extent of its accomodations for Pupils. The buildings, whether reference be had to their size, the costliness of their structure, or the convenience of their arrangement, will vie with those of almost any Establishment in this country. We are glad to learn that the prospects of the institute are brightening, and that such alterations have been made in its system of government as will ensure success. Located, as it is, at one of the healthiest points of the Union, and possessing the other advantages it does, it must succeed. Though situated only 16 miles from Raleigh, how many of our citizens are there, who have no just idea of the beauties of this classic spot? The Rail Road, however, will pass directly by the Institute, and, when completed, will so annihilate the distance, that there will be, hereafter, no complaints of thin attendance at the Commencement Exercises.

Raleigh Register.

A spendid *barbarue* was recently held at Tennessee, at which the old rump of the locofocos attended. Jackson, Kendall, and the other patriots wrote letters, blowing up the merchants, banks and bankers.

It was well for them that they had eaten and digested their dinner, before they heard of the New York elections. If they had not, dyspepsia would have been the consequence.—*Herald.*

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
December 3, 1838

SIR: The post routes of the United States in operation on the 1st day of July last were, as nearly as can be ascertained, 131,818 miles in extent. The rate of annual transportation on that day was about 34,580,202 miles, and its cost $3,131,308, viz:

	Miles	Cost.
By horse and sulky,	11,573,918	$831,028
" stage and coach,	20 593,192	1,889,792
" steamboat & railroad,	2,413,092	410,488
	34,580,202	$3,131,308

This is exclusive of transportation by steamboats and other vessels, under the 5th and 6th sections of the act of 1825, which costs about $16.000 more.

The lettings of the present year have been at a considerable advance on former prices, except those of the express mails, which have been at a saving of about 29 per cent.

To avoid danger of embarrassments from the recent check on the revenue of the department, retrenchments and suspensions of service have been made to the amount of $359,641 per annum. Great care has been taken to make them in service which was of the least value to the community.

The report of the First Assistant Postmaster General, herewith transmitted, furnishes interesting details as to the mail service.

On the 1st July last the number of post offices was 12.519, being an increase of 752 during the preceding year. The number established was 1,101, and the number discontinued 352. During the same year, the appointments of postmasters were 2,068.

The number of post offices on this day is 12,553.

The number of contractors in service during the last year was about 1,947. Of this number 592 have been fined or had deductions made from their pay, on account of delinquencies and omissions. The aggregate amount of fines and deductions, excluding remissions, was $67,128 54.

The revenue of the department for the year ending June 30, 1837, was	$4,100,605 43
The accruing expenditures were about	3,303,428 03
Excess of revenue	$797,177 40
The revenue of the department for the year ending 30th June last is estimated to have been	$4,262,146
The engagements and liabilities of the department for the same year were	4.680.068
Excess of engagements and liabilities	$417.923

The surplus on hand has prevented embarrassment from this excess of liabilities.

Compared with the preceding year, the revenue has increased about four per cent. This is an unexpected and most gratifying result.

The cash on hand on the 1st instant was as follows, viz:

In banks, available, or expected to be so after the 1st January next	$84,220 01
In draft of offices and due from the Canada post office	229,818 74
Total	$314,068 75

It will be seen that the surplus funds of the department, which at one time exceeded $800.000, have been greatly diminished.

The determination of Congress not to reduce letter postages, as suggested in my annual report of 1836, was considered in the light of an instruction to apply the cash on hand, and the increasing current revenue, to improvement of the mail service. It was estimated that the 700 new routes established in 1836, and the improvements of service on many old ones, in conjunction with the usual annual increase of business in the country, would add at least fifteen per cent. to the revenue for the last year, which would be maintained with a still further increase during the present year The extension of mail service was accordingly carried far enough to consume this anticipated increase, and also, in the progress of a few years, reduce the surplus on hand to the lowest amount consistent with the convenience of the department. The general financial disasters of last year have not reduced the revenue, as might have been expected, but have prevented most of the anticipated increase, and threw the department upon its surplus to sustain a large portion of its extensions. The indications now are, that there will be a slight improvement in the revenue of the current fiscal year over the preceding, but not enough to produce any material effect. An advance somewhat greater may be reasonably expected next year, but not great enough to meet the increasing cost of mail service, and put into operation the new routes established at the last session of Congress. It will hence be seen, that, for more than a year to come, the curtailment, rather than the extension of service, on routes now in operation, is to be expected.

In general, the accounts of postmasters are rendered, and the duties of contractors performed, with the utmost fidelity and precision. Indeed, the world may be challenged for any similar establishment, embracing so much intelligence, activity, and energy, and yielding to millions of mankind so much unqualified good. The chief obstructions which it has recently encountered in its career of usefulness, have arisen from the deficiencies and unreasonable demands of corporate bodies, which it had employed, or deemed it useful to employ, in the public service.

In managing its funds through the public agents, who are under bonds for their security and removable at will, and in dealing with the individual freemen of the State and of the United States in competition with each other, it finds all its operations easy, safe, and prosperous.

At their last session, Congress enacted "that each and every railroad within the limits of the United States which now is, or hereafter may be made and completed shall be a post route, and the Postmaster General shall cause the mail to be transported thereon, provided he can have it done on reasonable terms, and not paying more than twenty-five per centum over and above what similar transportation would cost in post coaches."

To avoid further trouble with the rail road companies on the main mail lines, it was determined to pay them, upon renewal of existing contracts, the highest price which this law would admit. But there was difficulty in fixing on that price. In the first place, it was to be ascertained what Congress meant by the phrase "*similar transportation*," and in the next place, *what that transportation would cost in post coaches.* It was obvious that they could not mean a transportation *equal in speed;* for that would be impossible. They could not mean the *same* transportation or the transportation of the *same* mail upon the *same* route; for in that case the word *same* would have been used instead of the word "*similar.*" It seemed probable that they had reference to the *ordinary* post coach transportation in the same section of country, and to the points of similarity between that and railroad transportation, intending the additional 25 per cent. as compensation for the increased speed. This construction would have given the rail road companies as liberal a compensation as they had a right to except, inasmuch as it would have materially increased the cost of mail transportation, while, in respect to passengers, produce and merchandise, the cost is every where cheapened by them.

But upon a careful consideration of the words of the law, in connection with the mail service existing at the time of its passage, the department felt itself constrained to adopt a construction more favorable to the railroad companies. That the word "*similar*" should be construed as having no reference to speed, was a position which, according to legal as well as just rules of construction, could not be maintained.—From New York to Baltimore, the great Southern and Western roads are united in one. At the latter point they separate, one portion, believed to be the larger, going West, and the other South. It could not be doubted that the transportation of the Western mail was, in its *bulk*, its *weight*, its *importance*, and also its *speed*, more "similar" to that on the main Southern line, than any other appertaining to the department. The department, therefore, felt constrained to take the cost of that transportation as its guide in fixing on the basis for the allowance to railroad companies on the main Southern line, provided for by law. The average cost of this line, from Baltimore to Cincinnati, was found to be $190 per mile. To this sum, 25 per cent. was added, and the aggregate, $237 50, was offered to the railroad companies between Fredericksburg, Va. and the Roanoke river, as the highest compensation which could be allowed them by law. The same rule was intended to be applied to all railroads under like circumstances. It was not doubted that this provision would be readily accepted as more ample than the railroad companies had a right to expect, and that this troublesome matter would have been forever adjusted, so far as regards those roads. But the proposal of the department has not been acceded to, and not only is a higher compensation demanded, but conditions are insisted on as extraordinary as the concession of them would be impolitic and illegal. The department is, therefore, engaged in making provision for the transportation of the great southern mail by other means after the 1st of January next, not being at liberty under the law, even if it were otherwise disposed, to accede to the terms demanded by the railroad companies. This cannot be done on the same line without public inconvenience in the loss of time, and although a rival line may be raised up in the course of a few months fully equal in speed, yet it will not be so convenient to the department, or in all respects so useful to the public as the one in question. But having offered all that the law admitted and more than justice and good policy would have sanctioned had no law been passed, the department does not feel itself in any way responsible for the public inconvenience which may ensue.

These details have been given that Congress may correct the construction given to the law of last session if too liberal or too strict, or resort to such further enactments as the public interest may seem to require. The principle that Congress may constitutionally make roads for the transportation of the mails once entertained by some, seems to be generally abandoned; but that they may use for that purpose all roads constructed under the authority of the State, has hitherto been universally conceded. The charters of railroads are granted for the public convenience, and in their construction they are considered so far public that private property is taken at a valuation for their use without the consent of the owner. Whether these roads are to form an exception as to the right of use vested in the United States by the Constitution is a question which it may soon become necessary to consider.

The valuable books and papers of this department are in constant peril from the combustible nature of the building now occupied. It has a shingle roof and much wood work within, and in the department and the Auditor's office there are daily about seventy fires. It is perhaps in greater danger from the proximity of stables and other buildings which could hardly burn, in some directions of the wind, without involving the whole structure occupied by the department in their destruction. The consciousness of this constant peril, is one of the most painful incidents to the administration, and I can only relieve myself from a weight of responsibility by requesting you to bring this subject to the serious attention of Congress.

With the highest respect,
Your obedient servant,
AMOS KENDALL.

To the President of the United States.

A Yankee Trick.—In Gov. Butler's recent message to the legislature is disclosed the startling fact that the ammunition in the State Arsenal, at Charleston, "obtained generally from abroad, is not to be trusted in, frequently containing *peas* and *corn*, instead of *ball* and *buckshot*." *Quere*—Was not this ammunition purchased to prosecute the *peaceful* remedy of nullification, and was not the fraud, above referred to, an ingenious Yankee device, to disarm nullification of its terrors, and render it as *peaceful* as it professed to be? Our question is pointed *at both poles.*

If our surmise be correct, this new exploit of Yankee ingenuity, will render wooden nutmegs, and even horn gun flints hereafter not worth mentioning. Viewed in this light it would be a practical joke of the first water—in any other it is an infamous fraud.—*Charleston Courier.*

Accidental Trip to America.—Mr. John Hinds, of Diseworth, left home with a considerable sum of money in his pocket, avowedly to place it in the hands of his bankers at Loughborough, and to proceed thence to his relatives at Farnsfield. No tidings having been heard of him, he was advertised, but alas! no John Hinds was to be found. At length the mystery is solved, his family having within the last few days received a letter from him, dated New York, to which place it appears he was taken against his inclination, having by mistake got on board an American vessel instead of a Manx packet.

English Paper.

Outrage.—If the following, from the Danville (Va.) Reporter of the 16th, be true, it is enough to consign to perpetual infamy any party that would allow the author of so gross a declaration to be its mouthpiece. To us it seems incredible that any American, possessing common decency, could utter an aspersion on so fair a name, so blameless and virtuous a statesman, and unrivalled orator as the esteemed Preston of South Carolina. Never let Americans, who can tolerate such assaults, talk of national honor, national character, or a national decorum.

Quite in character.—Jesse A. Bynum, in his dinner speech at Caswell Court House, speaks of William C. Preston, the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, as the "*bladder-blowing watery headed* South Carolina Senator, whose arrogance and audacity are only equalled by the *weakness of his head*, from which, if *shakened* a month, there would drop out a practical idea."

Yet this man, if we can call him so, is a member of our illustrious Congress, and chief *Dragoman* to our Administration!

The Warren (R. I.) Star contained the other day an obituary notice, in which the following sentence occurred:—"How striking a manifestation of the truth of the divine declaration that in the midst of life we are in death." The writer believed no doubt that he was quoting from the Bible. How far he was in error, the following anecdote from an English periodical may illustrate:

The late Robert Hall was one morning visited by a clerical friend. 'You have found me,' said he, 'employed in preparing a sermon for next Lord's day.' 'A very important work," said the clergyman; 'may I ask what text you have chosen?' 'In the midst of life, we are in death,' said Mr. Hall, a most solemn and interesting passage, of which I have had frequent occasion to make use.' 'Pray tell me where are these words?' 'I do not immediately recollect,' said Mr. Hall. 'But from what book are they taken?' 'From the Bible, certainly.' 'Have a care,' said the clergyman, smiling—'have a care. It will sound rather oddly if Robert Hall should get up in a Baptist pulpit on Sunday next, and should say, Brethren, in the Liturgy of the Episcopal Church, and in one of the prayers used at the Burial Service you will find the following words. Mr. Hall smiled, and acknowledged he was not aware of the source from whence he had derived the solemn admonition.

Official Honesty in New York.—The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer, gives a very flattering account of the integrity of the official horde in New York. We copy a paragraph:—

New York does not allow itself, *in any thing*, to be outdone. Our Sub-Treasurers will not run off with a beggerly hundred thousand, but they will make a sweep of a million, when they sweep at all. Roguery here is sublime. The Albany Regency scorn a little knave. Other people may vouch for other United States office-holders in this city, but not I. Tammany Hall, from top to bottom, is rotten with corruption. The nation has but begun to be spunged. Give us the Sub-Treasury, and New York will eclipse the world in the grandeur of her performances. I cannot name names, for *that* would be libellous, but I know men with but salaries of two or three thousand, spending ten or fifteen thousand *per annum*; and somebody pays!

Life Restored by Electricity.—A London paper gives an account of a little girl, who fell headforemost into a butt of water. When dragged out she was quite cold, and all the usual remedies were tried for a length of time by Surgeon Parks, without success. As a last resource, Mr. Parks applied the stimulus of electricity. He first passed shocks gently through the head and chest, along the course of the spine, gradually increasing their power, and persevering during the whole time (by means of other assistance) in the inflation of the lungs. After these means had been employed conjointly for about ten minutes, faint traces of respiration were observed, and in three quarters of an hour he had the pleasure to behold his patient in fair way of recovery. The child is now in the enjoyment of perfect health.

N. Carolina Legislature.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.

The length of the Treasurer's Report, and the space occupied by the Remarks of Mr. SHEPARD, prevent our giving the Proceedings of the Legislature as much in detail as usual, which the reader may be willing to pardon, inasmuch as he gains greatly by the substitution. We subjoin, however, all the essential matters which have been transacted:

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12.

The proposition from the Senate, to raise a Joint Select Committee to inquire into the failures of Sheriffs who have not made lawful returns of the late Election for Governor, was concurred in, and Messrs. J. P. Caldwell, G. Thomas and Whitaker appointed to form the Committee on the part of the House. Mr. Crawford presented a Resolution, which was rejected, instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire into the expediency of imposing a tax on every hundred dollars loaned at interest, equal to the tax on every hundred dollars worth of real estate. The bill to establish a new county by the name of Cleveland passed its third reading and orderd to be engrossed—Yeas 56, Nays 55. The Committee on the Public Printing were instructed to contract for the printing of the Report on the subject of Common Schools.

In the Senate, Mr. Jones, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the resolution relative to distributing among the several Counties of the State the unexpended balance of the Surplus now on hand, reported adversely thereto.

The bill to establish a county by the name of Stanly, was rejected—24 to 23.

THURSDAY, Dec. 13.

In the House of Commons a few private bills were passed to a third reading, and then the House adjourned at an early hour to attend the deliberations of the Internal Improvement Convention.

In the Senate, the Committee on Agriculture were instructed to enquire into the expediency of encouraging the Silk Culture in this State, by anitable premiums. A Resolution passed its first reading, authorizing the Governor to procure a house for the use of the Legislature, should there be a called session. Several private bills were acted upon.

FRIDAY, Dec. 14.

In the House, on motion of Mr. Wilson, a Message was sent to the Senate proposing to adjourn, *sine die*, on the 31st inst.; and the House also agreed to hold Evening sessions from and after this day.

The House then took up the Resolutions submitted by Mr. Rayner, and heretofore published, in relation to the course of our Senators. Mr. Orr moved that they lie on the table until the 25th inst., which was negatived 58 to 54. Mr. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, moved that their further consideration be postponed to the 24th inst., which was also negatived 60 to 55. The House then resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the Resolutions, Mr. Hill in the Chair, when Mr. Rayner took the floor, and, after speaking with great animation about two hours, gave way for a motion to adjourn, without concluding what he had to say.

In the Senate, Mr. Shepard from the Committee on Internal Improvements, reported a bill for the relief of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road. It lends to the Company the faith of the State, to enable it to procure a loan to finish the Road.

The bill to compel owners of Bridges to construct Draws passed its third reading.

The bill to incorporate the Lexington Manufacturing Company passed its third reading, after an unsuccessful attempt by Mr. Morehead to strike out that portion of it which makes the Stockholders liable in their individual capacity.

SATURDAY, Dec. 15.

The Senate adjourned at an early hour, to meet again at 3 o'clock, to recommend Magistrates, without doing any thing of importance.

In the House, Mr. Rayner concluded his able, eloquent and patriotic Speech in support of his Political Resolutions. Every man, whatever may be his party predilections, must accord to this gentleman a character for honesty, independence and fearlessness. He is, unquestionably, one of the first young men in the State, and is destined, we predict, to shine on a broader theatre than in the Legislative Halls of his native State. Whilst the Administration party in the House, must feel the heat of his original and powerful invective somewhat uncomfortable, it is not surprising that his political associates should be delighted with the fervor of eloquence, with which he exposes the dark deeds of this erring Administration.

The following Resolution was introduced in the Senate on the 8th instant, by Mr. Dockery.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws now in force relative to roads and toll bridges, so as to more effectually guard against the collection of tolls for crossing any bridge where a portion of the community are permitted to cross toll free, whether the same be on a stream dividing counties or otherwise, and that they report by bill or otherwise.

Correction.—In our last, it was stated that Mr. McLaurin moved a reconsideration, in the House of Commons, of the Rockfish Navigation bill. This was a mistake. It was Mr. Tuton who made the motion.

Alabama Legislature.—The two houses organized at Tuscaloosa on the 4th. James M. Calhoun, Senator from Dallas, was elected President of the Senate. The vote stood: Calhoun, 14; McVay, 7; Rains, 4. The Hon. James W. McClung, member from Madison, was elected Speaker of the House. McClung, 48; Shields, 42. The Mobile Advertiser claims McClung for a good whig, and declares his triumphant election over a decided Van Burenite to be proof positive that the Legislature is decidedly anti-sub treasury. In regard to Mr. Calhoun, president elect of the Senate, the Register says: "He is a consistent State rights independent sub-treasury man."

South Carolina.—We learn by the Express Mail of last evening, that on Saturday last, Patrick Noble was elected Governor of the State of South Carolina. Mr. Noble received 96 votes; Mr. Elmore, the other gentleman voted for, receiving 58 votes.

Thomas Smith, of Darlington, was elected Lieutenant Governor.

Angus Patterson was chosen President of the Senate, to supply the vacancy occasioned by Mr. Noble's election to the office of Governor.

It is reported in the New York Sun that one of the Canal Commissioners of that State is a defaulter to the amount of 200,000 dollars.

Population of Georgia.—The census of the State of Georgia for the present year shews a population of 662,173. In 1831, the population was 533,716. Increase in 7 years 128,457. White population in 1838, 393,190—in 1831, 301,833—increase 83,355. Colored population in 1838, 268,512—in 1831, 222,881—increase 44,631. The increase on the whole population in 7 years is 27 per cent on the white, and 20 per cent on the colored population. According to this census, the apportionment of representation will give 207 members to the House of Representatives—an addition of 27 to the present number.

STANDING COMMITTEES

Of the House of Representatives of the U. States.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS—THIRD SESSION.

In pursuance of the order of the House of Thursday, the 6th December, 1838, the following Standing Committees were appointed, viz:

Committee of Elections.—Messrs. Buchanan, Griffin, Hawkins, Maury, of Tenn., Towns, Bronson, Hastings, Rives, Swearingen.

Committee of Ways and Means.—Messrs. Cambreleng, Sergeant, Jones, of Va., Atherton, Pope, Haynes, Rencher, Rhett, Webster.

Committee of Claims.—Messrs. Chambers, Darlington, Russell, Campbell, of Tenn., Stuart, Williams, of N. H., Gray, Saltonstall, Giddings.

Committee on Commerce—Messrs. Cushman, DeGraff, Toland, Curtis, Mason, of Va., Worthington, Johnson, of La., Montgomery, Riley.

Committee on Public Lands.—Messrs. Casey, Williams, of N. C., Lincoln, Chapman, Shields, Loomis, Murray, of Ky., Duncan, Word.

Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.—Messrs. Connor, Briggs, Hall, Hopkins, Hubley, Calhoun, of Ky., Towns, Palmer, Leadbetter.

Committee for the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Bouldin, Jenifer, Dawson, Prentiss, of N. Y., Hawkins, Beirne, C. H. Williams, of Tenn., Davee, Lyon.

Committee on the Judiciary.—Messrs. Thomas, Robertson, of Va., Toucey, Corwin, Garland, of Va., S. W. Morris, of Penn., Turney, Martin, Foster.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Craig, Underwood, Taliaferro, Parmenter, Harper, Birdsall, A. H. Shepperd, of N. C., J. L. Williams, of Tenn., Keim.

Committee on Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Haley, Alexander, Titus, Stratton, Ramsey, Shefor, Fletcher, Crockett, Putnam.

Committee on Private Land Claims.—Messrs. May, Calhoun, of Mass., Harlan, Beatty, Rariden, Cheatham, Garland, of Lou., Fletcher, of Mass., Crabb.

Committee on Manufactures.—Messrs. Adams, Slade, Biddle, Tillinghast, Vail, Naylor, Hunter, of Va., Elmore, Kennedy.

Committee on Agriculture.—Messrs. Doherty, Logan, Phelps, Weeks, Spencer, Noyes, Davies, Randolph, Stone.

Committee on Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Bell, Everett, Chaney, Parker, Graham, of N. C., Lewis, Petrikin, Banks, Parris.

Committee on Military Affairs.—Messrs. McKay, Coles, Grennell, Rives, Kemble, Mason, McClellan, of Tenn., Halsted, Glascock.

Committee on the Militia.—Messrs. Wagoner, Curtis, Holt, Allen, Griffin, Gallup, Dunn, Southgate, Dennis.

Committee on Naval Affairs.—Messrs. Ingham, Milligan, Reed, Wise, Grantland, Moore, Paynter, Anderson, Pickens.

Committee on Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Howard, Cushing, Jackson, of Geo., Dromgoole, Fairfield, Logan, Hoffman, Bynum, Crary.

Committee on Territories.—Messrs. Bronson, Potts, Pearce, Borden, Jones, of N. Y., Farrington, White, Hammond, Chas. Shepard, of N. C.

Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Morgan, Klingensmith, Bond, Fry, Johnson, of Va., Sibley, Ewing, Whittlesey, Childs.

Committee on Invalid Pensions.—Messrs. Taylor, Williams, of Ky., Allen, of Vermont, McClellan, of New York, Herod, Stanly, Mallory, Plumer, Mitchell.

Committee on Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Mercer, Evans, McKennan, Snyder, Filmore, Johnson, of Maryland, White, of Indiana, Graves, Grant.

Committee on Patents.—Messrs. Fletcher, of Vermont, Phelps, Menefee, Beers, Robinson, of Maine.

Committee on the Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Lincoln, Pratt, Mercer, McClure, Jackson, of Georgia.

Committee on Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Sheplor, Noble, Southgate, Henry, Peck.

Committee of Accounts.—Messrs. Johnson, of Maryland, Johnson, of Louisiana, S. W. Morris, of Pennsylvania, Bicknell, Hawes.

Committee on Mileage.—Messrs. Dawson, Howard, Briggs, Coffin, Bicknell.

The following Committees, appointed at the first session, stand through the Congress:

Committee on the Expenditures in the Department of State.—Messrs. M. Morris, of Pennsylvania, Jackson, Sheplor, Yorke, Andrews.

Committee on the Expenditures in the Department of the Treasury.—Messrs Allen, of Vermont, Sheffer, Ayerigg, Gray, Holsey.

Committee on the Expenditures in the Department of War.—Messrs. Clowney, Vanderveer, Holt, Morris, of Ohio, Marvin.

Committee on the Expenditures in the Department of the Navy.—Messrs. Brodhead, Maxwell, Goode, Edwards, Graham.

Committee on the Expenditures in the Department of the Post Office.—Messrs. Childs, Dennis, Hawes, Gallup, Plummer.

Committee on the Expenditures on the Public Buildings.—Messrs. Sawyer, Cranston, Menefee, Dunn, Ridgway.

Select Committee on Duelling.—Messrs. J. Q. Adams, Toucey, Elmore, Rariden, Grantland, Grennell, Clare, Henry, Coffin.

Reported Treachery—Abolition Movements in Congress.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot gives the following item of intelligence:

"Rumors have been current for some days past, that a treaty of a very peculiar character had been ratified between the two grand wings of the Administration army. It has been reported that these high contracting parties met in solemn caucus on Saturday, and 'swore eternal friendship,' offensive and defensive, on the conditions principally, that the Northern supporters of Mr. Van Buren would go in solid column with their Southern friends on the subject of Abolition and Slavery—and that, on the other hand, the Southern Administration men should postpone their demands for the 'Specie clause' of the Sub-Treasury bill, and support that measure without the hard money feature. A series of resolutions in reference to abolition, slavery, and petitions, memorials, &c. &c. connected with these subjects, was accordingly proposed and approved of; and it was agreed that some Northern man should offer them on the first opportunity.

"Such are the reports in circulation, and it will be admitted that the proceedings of this day give them at least a great appearance of probability."

We give the foregoing rumors for what they are worth. The Madisonian of yesterday contains a paragraph of similar import, referring to the same caucus and its proceedings. A few days will give us farther developments, and better enable us to form a just conclusion.—*Rich. Whig.*

Something wrong in Boston.—The Boston Evening Journal, of Monday, has the following ominous paragraph.

We are requested to state, that the rumors of defalcations, &c. relating to the Revenue Department of this District, do not apply to the late Collector of this port, who is not a defaulter to the Government.

It appears, as clear as any thing, from this, that the rumors do "apply" to somebody. Who is he?

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

Mr. Price's Furniture is under the hammer to-day. I am told it was all under an assignment, and is sold for the benefit of the assignee! Uncle Sam catches no such cunning sub-Treasurers as Mr. Price. Curiosity has drawn hundreds, if not thousands, to the house to-day, to see the home of a Locofoco Prince. Mr. Price's was of the common New York Regency school of *democracy*—all on the tongue; a leveller out of doors, a grandee in. At Tammany an agrarian; at home, a Cæsar. There is a mortal to be taught by a peep into the domicil of this oratorical thunderbolt of the Administration. *Ex uno, disce—multos!*

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT,

By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Benjamin F. Butler, of New York, Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New York, in the place of William M. Price, removed.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

Treasury Report.—This document is too voluminous for our limits—a synopsis is all we can afford our readers.

1st. Revenue and Expenditures.

The balance in the Treasury on the 1st of Jan'y, 1838, was $37,166,251 98, receipts from customs $17,478,770 56, receipts from public lands $3,136,828 54, miscellaneous receipts $253,431 58, treasury notes issued $12,716,820 86, second and third bonds of U. S. Bank of Pennsylvania $4,542,102 22—total receipts or means, actual and estimated for 1838, $75,294,266 01. Expenditures—civil and miscellaneous for first three quarters $4,029,674 13, military, first three quarters $15,731,323 62, naval, first three $4,323,563 21—estimate of above expenditures for the fourth quarter $8,349,000, pnblic debt for the year $3,217 08, redemption of treasury notes for the year $8,089,440 64—total expenditure, actual and estimated $40,427,218 61. Balance on the 31st Dec. 1838, $34,866,987 33. This balance, however, is nominal, being chiefly composed of unavailable funds as follows, viz: Deposites with the States $28,101,644 97, due from insolvent banks before 1837, $1,100,000, due from banks which suspended payment in 1837, and not payable until 1839, $2,400,000, part of money in the mint $500,000—total $32,101,644 97, which being deducted from the nominal balance above stated, there will remain an available balance of only $2,765,342 36, in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1839.

2d. The Public Debt.

1. The payments on accounts of the funded debt, since the 1st Dec. 1837, have been—principal $215 27, interest $2,001 81—total 2,217 08, leaving unclaimed and undischarged—principal 75,954 47, interest 249,566 36. 2. On account of the unfunded debt, existing previous to 1837, including 1 08 interest on treasury notes of 1815, 21 08—leaving payable on presentation, 1, certificates for claims, issued during the revolutionary war, and registered prior to 1789, 27,293 31; 2, treasury notes issued during the late war 5,300; 3, certificates of Mississippi stock, 4,320 09—total 36,913 40. 3d. Debts assumed by the United States, bearing an interest of 5 per cent., exclusive of charges, viz: City of Washington 1,000,000, Alexandria 250,000, Georgetown 250,000—total 1,500,000—the payments during the year, on account of charges and interest on this debt, amount to 76,993 99.

3d. Treasury Notes.

Issued in 1837, 10,000,000, in 1838, 5,709,810 01—total 15,709,810 01. Of this amount 6,888,809 60 were at 6 per cent., 4,280,273 72, at 5 per cent. 2,784,844 73, at 2 per cent., and 1,755,881 26, at 1 mill per cent. The amount redeemed is 7,955,250, leaving outstanding 7,754,550 01.

4th. Outstanding Appropriations.

Appropriations heretofore made, will remain unsatisfied and chargeable to the Treasury at the end of the year, are estimated at 14,699,346 93, of which it will be necessary to expend 12,369,623 68, to accomplish their objects—of the remainder about 370,369 40 may go to the surplus fund, or not be needed to accomplish those objects, and the residue of 1,959,362 85, it is proposed to apply to the service of the ensuing year with re-appropriation.

5th. Estimate of Receipts and Expenditures for 1839.

Receipts—Customs $19,000,000, Lands $4,500,000, Miscellaneous $500,000, 4th bond of U. S. Bank $2,380,000, Deposite Banks $2,400,000—Total $28,780,000, which with $2,765,242, the estimated balance in the Treasury on 1st January, 1839, gives a total of efficient means amounting to $31,545,342. Expenditures—Outstanding appropriations $7,560,000, new and permanent appropriations $15,600,000, Treasury Notes and interest 8,000,000 dollars. Balance on the 31st Dec. 1839, 1,045,332. The estimates of new appropriations from the different departments amount to 21,665,089 95, the permanent appropriations for 1839, are 9,894,000—Total 31,559,089 95, viz: Civil and Miscellaneous 3,658,157 87, Military 13,969,836 01, Naval 5,881,096 07, Treasury Notes and other public debt 8,050,000.

There will probably be no surplus balance on the 1st January, 1859, or during that year, to deposite with the States, as the 4th instalment under the deposite act of June 12th, 1836; and great care will be necessary to restrict appropriations to the necessary wants of the government, or the receipts will be insufficient to meet the current demands on the Treasury, unless they unexpectedly exceed the present estimates. If, however, a sufficient surplus should hereafter accrue, the Secretary would feel bound to make the deposite originally contemplated, unless Congress should, in the mean time, modify the law on the subject.

6th. Exports and Imports.

The exports during the year, ending Sept. 30, 1838, are computed to have been 90,666,000 dollars of domestic, and 12,470,000 dollars of foreign origin—Total 103,136,000 dollars. The former have diminished 4,898,444 dollars, and the latter 9,384,962 dollars, from the previous year. The imports in the same time, were 112,000,000 dollars, less in value by 28,989,217 dollars than those of the previous year, and by nearly 78,000,000 dollars than those of the over-done year 1836.

"It is an interesting fact, that during the last three years more than $86,000,000 annually, or an average of nearly 9-10 of our whole domestic exports, have been derived from agriculture. More than 7-10 of our whole population are probably employed in that useful pursuit."

Yet Another Sub-Treasury Operation.—The Madisonian says:—"We regret to learn that the Chief Engineer, General Gratiot, is reported a defaulter in the sum of $50,000, and he is dismissed the service, and another appointed to his place.

Gen. G's property has been attached by the Government. "The Sub-Treasury has been in practical operation since May, 1837," says Mr. Wright, and thus beautifully it works!

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE RIOTS AT HARRISBURG.

The scenes which have occurred within the past few days, at the Seat of Government of Pennsylvania, disclose, in all their horrid deformity, the principles and objects of the Loco Foco party at the North. They are but a continuation of that base and unprincipled system, which so fully developed itself at Annapolis, two years ago, and prove, beyond doubt, that the party in power are determined to retain their ascendancy, if any exertion, however profligate or unlawful, can accomplish it. They regard not the laws of a State or of the Union; they are resolved to fashion constitutional restrictions, as well as moral duties, to suit the political views of the moment.—With the ever-ready cry of devotion to the popular will on their *lips*, they are in their *hearts* meditating destruction to the safeguards established by the people—on the maintenance of which depend the welfare, the prosperity, nay, the very *existence* of the Republic! This spirit of mobocracy and of reckless devotion to partisan schemes, must be crushed, or our's will become a Government of lawless tyranny and brute violence, instead of the cherished institution of a free and happy people.

The *causes* which led to the unhappy state of affairs noticed in our last, are briefly these, as far as we can ascertain: At the election in October, one of the Van Buren Judges lost (or perhaps *destroyed*) the tally books of the precinct over which he presided. This precinct gave a majority for the Van Buren candidates for Congress and the State Offices. When the Judges of the whole district (Pennsylvania county) assembled for the purpose of comparing the votes and forwarding to the Secretary of State the result of the election, Mr. Ingersoll, the Loco Foco candidate for Congress, moved that the *entire* Northern Liberties, giving about 5000 votes, and a majority of 1200 for the Whig candidates, should be thrown aside, instead of merely rejecting the vote of the precinct from which the imperfect return was made! To this the Whig Judges, of course, would not consent, but were willing to adhere to the only true and just mode of proceeding, viz: to throw aside the vote only of the precinct not lawfully returned. As the Van Burenites would not consent to this just and equitable proposition, the Whig Judges collected a statement of the votes, including the rest of the Northern Liberties, but rejecting the unlawful return, and sent it to the Secretary. The Van Buren Judges also forwarded *their* return. But as the statement certified by the Whigs was first received, it was, according to law, considered the official return, and the Whig candidates declared to be elected.

It was with the ostensible design of preventing these Whig members from taking their seats, that the rioters assembled at the Capital. In defiance of the Constitution of the State, which provides that each House shall judge of the qualifications of its own members, a band of ruffians were sent to Harrisburg, for the purpose of compelling the Legislature, *by force*, to admit the Locofocos to their seats! Many of these desperadoes were sent from Philadelphia county, under the charge of J. J. McCahen, *an Office-holder under the General Government!* Several hours before the assembling of the Legislature, the rioters had taken possession of the Hall of the House of Representatives, and so arranged themselves as to surround the members. Here commenced the reign of confusion and riot. The Whig members were insulted, and even threatened with personal violence, unless they would obey the fiat of the mob! The bullying procedure was kept up, until the Whigs were compelled to desert the Hall, having only succeeded in choosing Mr. Cunningham Speaker. After dispersing the House, the mob collected around the Senate Chamber, and soon succeeded in forcing that body also to adjourn. On the second day of the session, their violence increased. When about to take his seat in the House, the Chairman was forcibly seized and thrust from the Hall; the rebels breaking down the doors in their eagerness to inflict violence on the Whig members, many of whom were compelled to make their escape through the windows. On this occasion the mob shouted for "BLOOD!" and demanded the lives of several of the members; but they were restrained by a few of their own number.

In this emergency, on the representation of the two Houses, that they were compelled to suspend the business of the Commonwealth until they were protected against the violence of the mob, the Governor issued his proclamation, calling out the military to preserve the peace and restore order; and at the latest dates the troops were arriving.

Thus ends a conspiracy without a parallel in the history of our country—a conspiracy to trample under foot the laws of a State, to violate its constitution, and to substitute the wishes of the mob for the law of the land!

Caution!

THE Subscriber having purchased of H. & A. Beard the exclusive right of making and vending their Patent Right for Spring Saddles in Cumberland County, requests those who have not purchased a *Shop right*, to call and examine the testimony in favor of the invention as well as the invention itself;—as all who may have or do infringe on said right, lay themselves liable to the law, unless they have in possession a certificate showing their authority for using said Patent.

G. W. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Dec. 20, 1838. 24tf

State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1838.

Silas Jones, Admr. of Cameron Wright, deceased, vs. Daniel McLauchlin, Admr. of John McInnis, dec'd. } *Original Attachment levied on Land.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Daniel McLauchlin, Admr. &c., the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State, It is Ordered by the Court, That advertisement be made in the Fayetteville Observer, for the space of six successive weeks, for the said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in the town of Rockingham, on the 3d Monday of January next, and plead, replevy, answer or demur, or the land levied on will be condemned to the Plaintiff's recovery.

Witness, Graham A. Nicholson, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 3d Monday of October, 1838.

24-6w G. A. NICHOLSON, C. C. C.

The Sub-Treasury.—The Alexandria Gaz. says that it is now confidently asserted in Washington that a *Caucus* of the Administration party in Congress has been held, and that, after a full count, and a severe drill, it has been determined to try the Sub-Treasury scheme once more, and, if possible, to force it through. The bill, it is said, will be reported without the specie clause, and it is confidently expected by the Administration, that it will be passed. "Such," adds the Gazette, "are the reports afloat, and we give them without vouching for their truth. For ourselves, we should not be at all surprised to see these anticipations realized.—The determined perseverance of the Executive in any measure it adopts, seems certain eventually to carry it, no matter what may be the wishes of the people, or how often their feelings in opposition may have been expressed."

And yet Another!—The correspondent of the New York American writes "Another story is afloat, I do not pretend to say on what foundation, that Gen. Jesup, the Quarter Master General, is not exactly in a position to make a satisfactory report of his disbursements. A few days will show.

No public officers absconded yesterday, up to the hour when our paper went to press—but rumors of defalcations are thick as hail in a stormy day. About sundown, one man was seen to cut and run with a bag hanging out of his pocket. He was pursued and overtaken, but finding it was only a bag of "cold wittals" stolen from the Astor House, he was permitted to depart in peace. The police won't touch any man who does not plunder at least one hundred thousand, and then they do so only to get a share to stop pursuit. Great times these for studying morals!—*New York Herald.*

A NEAT second-hand BAROUCHE for sale.—Apply at this Office.

Dec. 18. 24-2w

PROSPECTUS

Of a new Paper in the town of Wilmington.

THE Subscriber proposes to publish in this Town, a Newspaper to be called the

Wilmington Weekly Chronicle.

It is confidently believed, that Wilmington has passed its lowest point of depression, and that its progress henceforth must be upward, and onward, to a prosperity unknown in its former history. Its importance, as connected with the works of a public character now nearly completed, and those projected with a prospect of ultimate accomplishment, is certainly becoming daily more and more apparent. The efforts too, which are making to improve the port and its various passages, as well as to make known its present great advantages, must tend to increase the consequence of Wilmington as a commercial mart. It is therefore thought that two papers should, and will be sustained here.

As regards the principles which will govern the subscriber in the performance of his editorial duties, it will of course be expected that he should make them public in the most explicit manner.

In the first place then, as that may be by many deemed of the most importance, his political principles coincide with those entertained generally by the Whig party of the Union. For names, he professes to have little reverence, further than the individuals who bear them evince a devotion to, and a willingness to make sacrifices for their country. He will not, however, under any circumstances, become the mere partisan. He will not consent to advocate measures adverse to the dictates of his deliberate judgment, no matter by whom proposed, or by whom sustained. Believing that the present cause of the Whig party is the cause of truth, the cause of patriotism, the cause of good government, he will advocate its doctrines with firmness, but with candor, with zeal, but with proper deference to the opinions of political opponents.

The great interests of the Internal Improvement of North Carolina, claim and shall receive from the subscriber a warm and hearty support. In striving to uphold and advance these interests, he will not be governed by sectional feelings or circumscribed notions. The energy of his purpose, and the labor of his affections, shall be given to raise high the prosperity of North Carolina, "one and indivisible."

Education, Common School Education, as another element of vast importance to the well being of the State, will also find in the Editor of the Chronicle an earnest co-laborer with others, for the general diffusion of its benefits, and an untiring agent for the spread of its mighty influences.

The Chronicle will be at all times a supporter of the supremacy of the laws—of good morals—and constantly endeavor to inculcate on the public mind, correct ideas on all subjects which it discusses.

It will likewise be a vehicle of commercial, mercantile, local and miscellaneous intelligence, to all which shall be given close attention as to fullness and accuracy.

The terms of the paper are fixed at $2 50 per annum, payable upon the delivery of the first number. The publication will commence as soon as the necessary arrangements can be made.

It will be of the super royal size, or about that of the Advertiser, and printed on good paper, with new type.

ASA A. BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec. 5, 1838.

OXFORD ACADEMIES.

THE exercises of this Institution closed on the 7th December, and will be resumed on Wednesday the 24th January.

The Trustees would state, in reference to Mr. D. F. Robertson, the principal of the Academy, that he was first appointed to his present station by the Association for the Supply of Teachers in Philadelphia; that the appropriate testimonials were from highly creditable and well known individuals in the State of New York, Scotland, and Philadelphia; that his residence here during the last five months, affords satisfactory evidence that his abilities were not overrated in these testimonials; and that they believe his moral and intellectual attainments distinguish him as an able *Instructer* and *Disciplinarian*.

The Committee of Visitation report that they were particularly pleased to witness the strict ORDER that pervades the various classes, the minuteness and accuracy of the System of Instruction adopted, and the correct and dignified deportment of even the smaller boys. Mr. Robertson acknowledges no system of Morals, or of Academical Government, that is not founded on the plain teaching of Scripture, as commonly understood by all good men; and the serious perusal of the Bible forms a part of the daily exercises of the Academy.

The Trustees confidently offer to the public the benefits of an *Eligible School*. The prices of tuition are the same as heretofore; and Board can be obtained in respectable families on reasonable terms.

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes have been employed in the Female Department both of whom have had considerable experience, and bring with them testimonials of a flattering character from gentlemen of high standing in Virginia, where they have been principally engaged in teaching. The exercises of the School will commence on the 15th January.

Persons patronising this School, can either board with the principal, or with families in the village.

By order of the Board,

THOS. B. LITTLEJOHN, Pres'dt.

JAMES M. WIGGINS, Sec't'y.

Dec. 12, 1838. 24-2w.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC. [illegible]

THE INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT CONVENTION.

Wednesday, Dec. [illegible]

At the meeting of the Convention this morning, Mr. John H. Bryan, of [illegible] presented the following Report of the Committee of Thirteen:—

The General Committee to whom were referred the various Resolutions on the subject of Internal Improvement, have carefully

REPORT.

That they have given to those subjects much consideration as their very limited time would permit; and have been extremely desirous, if possible, to blend them together so as to form one harmonious whole. Before, however, they report their opinion upon the merits of any of those subjects they deem it due to the State, to the Legislature, and to the Convention, to state, that before any thing like a discussion of the merits of any system of internal improvement, premature and idle, unless the ways and means are provided for carrying the same into effect. Your Committee, therefore, are of opinion that of indispensable importance that the Convention should be at once met and settled by the [illegible] tent authority. If the State contemplates, and intends to pursue a system of internal improvement commensurate with the wishes of her people, the State of [illegible] must do as her sister States who have been successful in this noble pursuit have done, borrow money, or in some mode pledge the faith and credit to promote the enterprise.

Those works which would redound to the honor, her wealth and power, we believe, cannot be effected by mere individual contributions. They require the impress of State power, [illegible] influence. We have been deliberating long—the time for action, for prompt, [illegible] united action has come. Money is the [illegible] by which the huge mass must be moved, science and skill to guide and direct the [illegible] It seems to your committee that with [illegible] works now in progress, inasmuch as the [illegible] the strongest assurance of their utility, and the property of her citizens has been largely [illegible] therein, a claim strongly founded in [illegible] policy requires that they should be [illegible] tained. Among the most prominent [illegible] description are the Wilmington and [illegible] Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads. The [illegible] already, with a wise and liberal policy [illegible] large investment in the Wilmington and [illegible] committee unanimously concurs in opinion [illegible] Governor, that the remaining instalment of [illegible] subscription should be at once paid, without [illegible] ing for the corresponding payment by individual corporators. Your committee believe that a memorial is now before the Legislature which the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Roads [illegible] in some mode the aid of the State, and [illegible] respectfully recommend in like manner the prayer of the petitioners be granted. The objects may be accomplished by the State without resort to any extraordinary taxation, and [illegible] the burden bring felt by her citizens.

There are other great contemplated improvements which interest large sections of the State, and are so magnificent and costly as to place them beyond the reach of individual enterprise. Such is the Fayetteville and Western Rail Road, the projected Inlet at the foot of Albemarle Sound, the construction of a Rail Road from Beaufort to unite with the Wilmington and Rail Road. Your committee need not, to [illegible] importance of the first mentioned, nor the great natural resources of the region which it will penetrate, abounding in all the materials wealth, from the ruddy gold to the [illegible] iron; and also abundantly provided with means for bringing into action a vast [illegible] power. The Inlet at the foot of Albemarle has been repeatedly surveyed and examined by scientific and practical men, who unanimously [illegible] ion that it is practicable, and that it would be of great utility as to commend itself strongly to the Federal and State Legislatures. With [illegible] paragement to the other Ports of the State, Committee believe that in depth of water, ease of ingress and egress, security from storms, salubrity, the Port of Beaufort is unrivalled. Its great importance was fully tested during the war, when it afforded harbor and protection to the largest class of privateers with their prizes, when it was the resort of neutral ships for the purposes of commerce. Added to this, your committee entertain the hope that it will receive favorable attention of the General Government as a naval station, which would greatly enhance its value to the State. Your Committee would recommend these works for the aid and patronage of the State, and believe that it [illegible] their cost would have to be defrayed by the public Treasury.

In reviewing the works which, compared with these, must be considered minor ones, and which have been referred to them, your committee would recommend the following:

The revival of the charter of the Fayetteville and Raleigh Rail Road, and a public aid of two fifths of the stock.

The incorporation of a company to construct a road from the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road from a point near Waynesborough, to Raleigh, with an aid of two fifths.

The survey of Neuse river, with a view to adaptation to steam navigation, from Newbern to the head of boat navigation.

Your committee have thus endeavored to discharge the duty imposed upon them. They sincerely hope to have given general satisfaction. They could wish that every section and every interest of the State should participate in the benefits of a liberal and beneficent system of internal improvement; but they believe that this must be the work of time and of gradual development. Much will naturally be thrown off from the larger trunks, as the branches of a vigorous oak, which without pruning and forced culture might bring with it a premature existence and premature decay.

In conclusion, your Committee recommend that a select committee be appointed to communicate these views to the Legislature either [illegible] or otherwise, as may be most agreeable to that honorable body.

JOHN H. BRYAN, Chairman.

After some conversation, the report was ordered to be printed, and the Convention adjourned till to-morrow.

Thursday, Dec. [illegible]

The Report having been received and adopted, Mr. Bryan, after apologizing for its imperfections, prepared as it was [illegible] hour previous to the meeting, proceeded to explain and enforce its recommendations. He was followed by Mr. E. L. Winslow of Cumberland, who, avowing himself [illegible] vocate for the most liberal system, was fearful that the Legislature could not be induced to enter upon so expensive a system as that presented by the Report, and for the reason would prefer to confine the recommendation of the Convention to such [illegible] as it was probable might be presented fully upon the Legislature. Mr. [illegible] of Buncombe, followed, in favor of [illegible] the action of the Convention to the [illegible] ville and Western Road. Mr. W. [illegible] wood, a Delegate from Wilmington, took the floor, which he occupied [illegible] for 3 or 4 hours, in a most animated [illegible] ble, but very diffuse, statement of his [illegible] on the whole subject and other matters [illegible] dentally connected with it. I can [illegible] tempt the merest skeleton of his [illegible] regretting that there was no report [illegible]

He was thoroughly opposed to the ...n of a great state debt. Denied that ...private or national, was a blessing. ...t is evil. But that we might not stand ...was for borrowing a small amount, ...would be secured by, and might be ...ed on, a pledge of the Stocks now ...by the State. What are the means ...State? $1,020,000 in Bank Stocks, ...00 in the Wilmington Rail Road. ...would always pay 6 per cent. at least, ...eventual security. Besides these, ...00 of bonds for Cherokee Lands, and ...bility of receiving 480,000 the bal... the Surplus. These various amounts, ...of millions, were enough to try an ...ment. He next argued conclusively, ...faith of the U. States is *pledged*, be...verall, for the payment of the 4th in...t. He would not discuss the ques...hose fault it was that the instalment ...t paid,—whether of the Banks, the ...istration, or the law itself. That was ...ical question. But he would insist on ...ment, and he wished such steps taken ...ld decide whether we were to have it ...His opinion on this subject is im..., is calculated to have weight with ...inistration party, of which he is so ...t a leader.] He next made a playful ...n to Nag's Head. It was an old ac...ance of most of us. But he confessed ...knew nothing about it. It was, how...most dangerous *Head* for a man to ...inst. He argued at great length on ...priety of loaning the State's credit to ...leigh and Gaston Road, by which ...would be risked, the amount being ...by the mortgage of the road. He ...ext in favor of opening the Neuse to ...esborough, if to be effected for 1 or ...00 dollars.

...incidentally argued at much length a... the present establishment of Common ...ls, the funds being too small to estab...em in every neighborhood, and thus ...llages, where they are least wanted, ...first favored with schools, the whole ...would fall into disrepute and ruin.

...next paid a most glowingly eloquent ...eserved compliment to the town of ...ington, whose patriotism had no par... in the history of Internal Improvements. ...individuals had invested $500,000, ...of the persons to the amount of half ...fortunes. He was proud to be the re...ntative of such a people. He depicted ...vantages of the work, and predicted ...turn of the export and import trade to ...ington. Neither our sister on the ...or the South would be able to with...t.

...next spoke of the Cape Fear and ...and immediately the House resounded ...applause, (not originating with our ...tion, but of course exceedingly grati...) He was opposed to no work, but ...ated our undertaking too much. He ...long and earnestly on the Fayetteville ...Western Rail Road, as a great State ... He appealed to his friends from the ... to know what should be done with the ...,000 proceeds of Cherokee lands? (Give ...the West! said an Eastern gentleman.) ...ished the State to subscribe 4-5ths of ...wo millions necessary to make the road, ...was sure, (*in which* I heartily concur ...him,) that the remainder would be ...d by the Cape Fear and West. The ...should control the whole. The speech ...d with a strong appeal to do something ...and to stand by the Members of the ...lature before their constituents.

...hen Mr. Haywood closed his speech, ...saac Wright of Bladen, took the floor, ...ade an eloquent argument in favor of ...est interests of the State, and especially ...ating the Cape Fear and Yadkin Rail ... The Convention was then about to ...rn, but at the request of Mr. Wm. B. ...ard of Pasquotank, he was indulged in ...ring a speech on the subject of the ...arle Inlet. He warned the Conven...hat if, as seemed to be intended, the ...rement at that place was not recom...d, *nothing would be done.* That the ...ers of the Legislature from that sec...ere unalterably determined to oppose ...mprovement if their own claims were ...ored or slighted. This declaration ...d considerable excitement, and, whilst ...received with loud applause by a part ...Convention, there were very unequi... marks of disapprobation from others. ...djournment then took place.

Friday Morning, Dec. 14.

...hen the Convention went into Com...e of the Whole this morning, (Mr. ...t Gaston in the Chair,) Judge Saun... took the floor, and delivered a speech, ..., without disparagement to other able ...patriotic addresses, was universally re...d as the most interesting occurrence of ...eek. It breathed a noble spirit, tho...ly North Carolinian in all its aims, ...ebuking, more by its enlarged and lib...views, than by any direct allusion, the ...ocal and contracted spirit which had ...exhibited in some quarters. We re... that we did not make notes of his ...ch. We were struck, however, with ...efence of the Legislature of 1815, (of ...h he was proud to avow himself a mem... from the imputation of devising a vis...y scheme of improvements. It was ... Legislature which adopted the great ...m projected by Judge Murphy, which, ...gh it had failed then, possessed all the ...ng features of the improvements ever ...urged upon the public mind. In con...on with this, he paid a high compliment ...e memory of Judge Murphy. It was ... Legislature also which authorized the ...e of Washington, which, though now ...s of ruin, was still a monument of the ...patriotism and liberality. It was that ...ature, too, which took under the State's ...e the daughter of a Blakeley and the ...of a Forsyth. He closed his speech ...a series of resolutions, (those finally a...ed, with some modifications, by the ...ention,) proposing a recommendation ...e Legislature, to lend the faith of the ...to the Raleigh and Gaston Road, on ...ving a mortgage of the road, to enable ...borrow on favorable terms, $500,000, ...mplete that road; to subscribe four-fifths ...e Cape Fear and Yadkin road; two-... to a road from Raleigh to Fayetteville, ...fifths for a road from Beaufort to ...nesborough; four-fifths for opening ...e Head Inlet; two-fifths for a road from Raleigh to Waynesborough; a survey of the Neuse from Newbern to Waynesborough; and two-fifths to a Turnpike Company from Raleigh by Hillsborough to Greensborough. His speech was repeatedly cheered.

Mr. Henry of Fayetteville next spoke, mainly on the advantages of the Cape Fear River and the Rail Road to the West. He supported Judge Saunders's proposition.

Mr. James W. Bryan eloquently advocated the most liberal system. Mr. John H. Bryan, Mr. Hugh McQueen, of Orange, Mr. Allen of Bertie, Mr. Wm. B. Shepard, Mr. Clingman, Mr. Haywood, and others, continued the discussion until about 6 o'clock, P. M. At the close of a sensible speech of Mr. McQueen, that gentleman cracked some jokes in most admirable style at the expense of Mr. Haywood, which kept the house in a roar of laughter for some time, and in which no one appeared to join more heartily than Mr. H. himself.

The question was finally taken, and the resolutions of Judge Saunders passed in the following shape, the question on each item being put separately, and generally adopted by large majorities:—

1. ***Resolved***, That the Convention concur in the Report of its General Committee, that the several works of Improvement therein recommended deserve the patronage of the State, and ought to be effected.

2. ***Resolved***, That in order to carry out the views of the Convention, and at the same time to accommodate them to the means and ability of the State, a Loan of three millions of dollars ought to be contracted.

3. ***Resolved***, That in the prosecution of these several works, the Convention recommend the following classification:

FIRST CLASS.

1. A guarantee by the State of five hundred thousand dollars to the Gaston and Raleigh Rail Road Company.

2. A subscription by the State of four-fifths of the Capital Stock of the Fayetteville and Yadkin Rail Road Company.

3. The incorporation of a Company for the opening of an Inlet at the foot of Albemarle Sound, and a subscription by the State of three fifths of its Capital Stock.

SECOND CLASS.

1. A Rail Road from Beaufort Harbour to connect with the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, and a subscription by the State of four fifths of its Capital Stock.

2. A Rail Road from Raleigh to intersect with the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, at or near Waynesborough, and a Rail Road from Raleigh to Fayetteville, and a subscription to each, of two-fifths of the capital stock by the State.

3. ***Resolved***, As the opinion of the Convention, that the balance of the subscription by the State to the Wilmington and Raleigh Company ought to be paid without delay; that surveys of Neuse and Tar Rivers, with the view to Steam Navigation, and the survey of a route from Raleigh, *via* Hillsborough, to Greensborough, in Guilford County, with the view to a McAdamized Turnpike Road, ought to be made by the State: and if the said rivers should be found such as to justify the use of Steam Boats, the Board of Internal Improvements be authorized to contract accordingly. And, that a company be incorporated for the construction of the said Road and a subscription of two fifths of its capital by the State.

A committee was appointed to present these resolutions, with a memorial, to the Legislature. The committee consists of Hon. John H. Bryan, Hon. Romulus M. Saunders, Messrs. Allen, Henry, Clingman, McQueen, and others.

Resolutions of thanks were then passed, and the Convention adjourned after an address by the President, Judge Saunders.

Thus closed this Convention, which has never been excelled, by any similar meeting in this State, for the number and intelligence of its members, the interesting nature of the discussions, the arduous and protracted period of its sessions, or, last but not least, the vital importance of the subject on which it was engaged, and of the recommendations made to the Legislature with so much unanimity.

If our readers desire an opinion of the probable fate of its recommendations, we can say with a strong confidence in its correctness, that there is every reason to hope that something will be done to redound to the lasting honour of the present Legislature, and to the permanent benefit of the State. All seemed alive to the importance of the present crisis, and we shall not be surprised to see the action of the Legislature marked by as great a degree of unanimity as that of the Convention.

The above is of course but the merest sketch of the proceedings, but we hope, meagre as it is, it will be read with some interest by those who have the prosperity of the good old North State at heart.

The Legislature.—We had the pleasure of hearing the conclusion of Mr. Rayner's admirable speech in the House of Commons on Saturday last. It was worthy of his high standing as a high minded chivalric gentleman. It will be published, and we shall endeavor to copy it. Mr. Whitaker of Halifax rose to reply, and on his motion the House adjourned till Monday. The resolutions will undoubtedly pass.

We insert the whole Report of the Postmaster General, not only because of its reasonable length and the interest which every one feels in the operations of that Department, but because it explains Mr. Kendall's views in regard to the exorbitant demands of the Rail Roads and Steam Boats for carrying the mail. We understand, however, notwithstanding all Mr. Kendall's scruples about the law not allowing him to give more than $237 per mile, that not a single Northern Rail Road gets less than $275, and some of them $300 per mile. The Southern Roads demand, and with apparent reason, to be put on the same footing with the Northern. If either should be favored, it should be the former, inasmuch as they have not so much support from travel.

We find it stated in a Northern paper, that Mr. Kendall has actually contracted with a Mr. Brown to carry the great mail from Washington City to Fredericksburg, by land. This, instead of 6 hours, as at present, will occupy about 15 hours, and those whose bad fortune it may have been to travel over the road, can form some idea of the failures we shall have in the winter season.

Dividends.—The Bank of the State, and the Bank of Cape Fear, have declared dividends of 5 per cent. on their Capital Stocks, and the Merchants' Bank of Newbern a dividend of 3 per cent.

Georgia.—A general Banking Law, similar to the New York Free Banking System, is likely to pass the Legislature. In one House it passed by 85 yeas to 69 nays.

The Pennsylvania Mob.—The extraordinary occurrences at Harrisburg, briefly noticed in our last, are among the signs of the evil times brought upon us by the reign of Jackson Van Burenism. The principles of that party are destructive of all law and order, and as long as they are in the ascendant, no man's life or property is safe, who dares to think and act for himself. We feel truly thankful that there is a prospect of expelling a party which holds such pestiferous principles, from power which it has so shamefully abused.

The mob continued to keep possession of the Capital and the city, indeed, during the whole of the first week of the Session, when the military arrived, to the number of about 1500, and restored order, in some degree, though the excitement had not subsided at the last accounts, and the two Houses had not been regularly organized. Both parties held meetings which they denominated *the* Legislature. Several arrests of the ringleaders were made, and they were required to give bail for their appearance at trial.

The Administration papers generally sustain the doings of the mob, as did the Sheriff and Council of Harrisburg. Mr. Buchanan, U. S. Senator, has written and published two letters, in justification of his party.

No compromise had taken place, at the last dates, between the two parties. The Senate was in quiet and orderly session, under military protection. The Whigs being sufficiently numerous to form a quorum of themselves, the Loco Focos joined them, and the votes for Governor and for the new constitution, had been read. A committee to inquire into the contested elections had been selected by lottery, and resulted in the choice of 4 Whigs and 1 Van.

The two branches of the other House still remained apart. No election of U. S. Senator, or State officers, had been attempted.

The Governor had drawn a check on the Treasurer for $5000, to pay the expenses of the troops called out, which the Treasurer refused to pay.

The "Provisional Government," as the Loco Focos style themselves, had called out some of the militia, in the name of the State, who, when they arrived at Harrisburg, and found the origin of the order, were disbanded, and returned home.

Canada.—A fresh invasion of Canada has just been made from the United States. A body of from 300 to 900 men seized upon a steamboat and made a landing opposite Detroit, attacked and burnt a British boat and several buildings, engaged and defeated the Militia stationed there, killing 17 of them, with a loss of only 1 themselves. The "patriots" were chiefly from Ohio. There is no doubt of their eventual defeat.

France and Mexico.—Hostilities have actually commenced between these nations. A French squadron, as our readers will recollect, has for some months blockaded the Mexican ports, waiting the settlement of the claims of its government on Mexico. After the failure of every negotiation for that purpose, the ships attacked the Castle of St. Juan de Ulloa, on the 27th ult. and after 5½ hours fighting the castle surrendered, having lost 400 men killed and wounded. The French had 27 vessels in the battle.

The Cotton Crop.—The New Orleans Bee estimates the present crop at 1,395,000 bales; as follows:—

Virginia and North Carolina,	30,000
South Carolina and Georgia,	450,000
Florida,	90,000
South Alabama,	275,000
Lower Valley of the Mississippi,	500,000
Tennessee and Alabama,	50,000
	1,395,000

The Bee estimates the consumption in Europe at 1,350,000 bales, and in the U. States at 271,000,—total 1,621,000 bales. It advises planters to hold back for better prices, which would certainly be good advice if any reliance could be placed on the above estimate of the crop.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, Mr. Wright has introduced a bill further to postpone the payment of the 4th instalment of the Surplus revenue to the States, upon which an animated debate arose. Mr. Clay of Kentucky moved to amend the bill by fixing a definite time for the payment. This motion was opposed by Messrs. Benton, Wright, and Brown, and advocated by Messrs. Clay, Rives and Tallmadge. Messrs. Wright and Benton urged that the law ought not to be executed, and could not be, without a loan or direct taxes. Mr. Clay replied that it *could be*, "by reducing the expenditures and stopping the leaks in the Treasury," getting rid of the Sub-Treasurers, and establishing a system of rigid accountability. Mr. Rives was determined to persist in carrying the law into effect, as soon as the Treasury was able. No question has been taken.

A bill to reduce and graduate the price of the public lands, is before the Senate.

Mr. Wright, from the committee on Finance, reported a bill to provide proper security for the government money in the hands of Collectors, Receivers, &c., and to punish defaulters.

In the House, the week has been chiefly occupied with a series of anti-abolition resolutions, offered by Mr Atherton of N. H., which are said to be the result of a compromise between the different sections of the Van Buren party—the abolitionists of the North agreeing to vote for them, if the hard-money Sub-Treasuryites of the South would go for the sub-treasury bill without the specie clause. This bargain was duly ratified at a caucus of the party, and the consequence is that a Northern man is selected to offer these resolutions. A few of the Southern members would not vote on them at all, on the ground that they would not permit the subject to be agitated at all in Congress, and also that these resolutions were not sufficient for the South. The whole series was passed, however, by very large majorities. It is a remarkable fact that such Van Buren abolitionists as Duncan swallowed the whole, though in direct conflict with his sentiments so lately delivered on the subject in Ohio. This shows the perfection of the party drill at Washington.

Mr. Wise subsequently moved for leave to offer a series of Southern resolutions on this subject, which was refused.

Richard H. Hayes, attorney at law, of Columbia, Ten. was killed in a street rencontre in that town, on the 30th ult. by Wm. Polk, a brother of Mr. Speaker Polk.

The New York papers contain glowing accounts of the splendour of the furniture in the house of Mr. Price, the absconding Sub-Treasurer, which was sold a few days ago, under a deed of trust. He has lived in the most princely style, whilst he was preaching up Democracy and Republicanism at Tammany Hall. To his extravagance, and the uncontrolled possession of immense amounts of the public funds, may be attributed the disgraceful close of his career. It is said that he gave $10,000 to the Van Buren election fund at the late election. It is ascertained that he carried off $240,000, chiefly in gold. The presumption is that his deficiency is much greater than that sum.

FROM THE NATCHEZ COURIER, EXTRA, DEC. 1.

ANOTHER AWFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION!

Steamer Augusta blown up and many lives lost.—Before we have had time to know the full extent of the calamitous destruction of life and property by the explosion of the Gen. Brown, it becomes our painful lot to record another melancholy event which we believe no less destructive,—an explosion on board the Steamer Augusta.

The Augusta is one of the most frightful fragments of destruction we have ever seen. The boiler and whole machinery are rent into trifling pieces: the social hall and its appurtenances are shattered into atoms and nearly the entire main cabin is swept away, a very small portion of it, next to the ladies' cabin, being all that is left, and *that* in such a split up condition as to tell us plainly the dreadful extent of the explosion.

The names of most of the passengers dead and missing are not yet known; the Augusta was, however, not very full of passengers. With our present information, we forbear mentioning the names of some who were thought to be on board; but on the Augusta coming down this morning in tow of the Hail Columbia, we found there were 5 persons on board dead, and their bodies wofully mutilated, and 15 persons more or less wounded, of whom the medical gentleman whom we consulted, thinks that not more than 3 or 4 will recover;—some are expected to die in the course of to-day.

The Captain—missing. The Clerk—dead. 2 Pilots—slightly wounded. 1st Engineer—dead. 2d do.—wounded. Barber—mortally wounded.

28 deck hands and firemen were on board and when they called them together sometime after the explosion, only 8 could be mustered.

The bodies of those dead and wounded are much discolored and disfigured, presenting a heart-rending spectacle.

There were no ladies on board.

Affairs at Harrisburg.—It has been with unfeigned regret that every quiet and well-meaning citizen has seen the official paper of the Administration in this city for several days past countenancing and even applauding the unlawful violence at Harrisburg, and the interruption by a Mob of the regular operation of the Government of the State of Pennsylvania. It is monstrous to think of, that the Chief Officers of a Government which, like that of the U. States, depends for its exemption from daily violence so much upon the moral sense of the community, should lend its aid and countenance to a course of proceeding which goes directly to blunt, and in the end to obliterate, that moral sense by which thus far the Government and laws of the Union have been upheld, and to which they owe not alone their efficiency, but even their existence. If these things be not only tolerated but justified here, at the Seat of the General Government, how long will it be, upon any reasonable calculation, before the same Mob, which has driven the Senate from its Hall at Harrisburg, will expel Congress from the Capitol, or drive the President himself into the Potomac?

What security can we long have for life, liberty, or property, if the very persons who are appointed to see that the laws are faithfully executed, are among the palliators and abettors of such outrages?

Nat. Intelligencer.

If the two-legged-sub-treasury-plundering system is continued much longer, Congress will have to lay a direct tax upon the People to keep the wheels of Government in motion!—*Patriot.*

Quicksilver Lake.—The Marengo (Alabama) Gazette says: As Mr. Cooper was boring near this place, through the soft stone upon which this region of country is based, his auger, at the distance of several hundred feet from the surface, dropped into a lake of quicksilver. fourteen feet and some inches deep!!!

A foundling was left at the door of Philip Hone, Esq., in New York, a few nights since, and in the basket containing it was the following note:

"Have compassion upon my poor orphan child. Its father was lost in the Pulaski. I am a poor friendless widow in a strange city. Had I kept it, it would have lingered and died with starvation.—Oh! it will drive me frantic to think that I must part with the first and only pledge of my husband, but God will forgive me. Oh! I do it for the best, but if God will restore my health I will seek for it and labour for its maintenance.—But it will never be. I am fast hurrying to my grave. Let it bear the name of its father, Alfred Godfrey Douglass. I can write no more."

The letter was without signature.

Making a Title.—A very curious mode of trying the title to land is practised in Hindostan. Two holes are dug in the disputed spot, in each of which the plantiff's and defendant's lawyers put one of their legs, and remain there till one of them is tired, or complains of being stung by insects in which case his client is defeated. In this country it is the client, and not the lawyer, who puts his foot into it.

Bank of Cape Fear,
December 13th, 1838.

THIS Bank, having declared a Dividend of 5 per cent. of its profits, for the last nine months, the same will be payable to such stockholders as are entitled to receive it, on or after the 7th of January next.

JOHN HILL, Cashier.
Wilmington, Dec. 13, 1838. 24-4TJ.

POSTSCRIPT.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.
Raleigh, Dec. 18.

The Political Resolutions, (so called,) are still under full blast in the House, but the Whigs are determined that the vote shall be taken to-morrow, (Wednesday,) even though the whole day be consumed. When the resolutions were first introduced, before the mover of them had time to submit his views, the Administration party was suddenly smitten with a great desire to economize time, and desired that the vote should be taken *sub silentio*. But, now that sufficient time has been consumed in discussing the subject, and the Whigs wish to bring the Resolutions to a vote, the Van Burenites ask a longer respite. But, to-morrow, the vote will be taken, and the result, as you know, is not doubtful.

You left the city, on Saturday, just after Mr. Rayner closed his eloquent and fearless speech.—On yesterday, Mr. Whitaker of Halifax replied to him, and his friends admit, I believe, that he gained no new laurels. He is, I think, a talented man, but not even John C. Calhoun can make a good case out of the Sub Treasury humbug. You may recollect, that in the close of Mr. Rayner's speech, he alluded to the State Rights' party being left without a leader—that since Mr. Calhoun's defection, they had been as sheep without a shepherd, &c. In allusion to this, Mr. Whitaker remarked, (and it was the best thing he said,) that though the gentleman from Hertford had lost his *Shepard*, he was not forsaken and alone; he had found friends not only willing, but rejoiced to take him to their arms; they had not only received him into the political fold, but had made him the *bell wether* of the flock. To-day Mr. Rayner, in replying to this remark, said, that such a retort came with an ill grace from an individual who had never belonged to *any* party; that if his (Mr. W's) new allies would closely examine *his* marks, they would find that he did not belong to the fleecy tribe; that he was either a wolf in sheep's clothing, or another animal, more valued for the excellence of his flesh than the abundance of his fleece!

There was, also, some sharp shooting to-day, between Mr. Caldwell, of Mecklenburg, and Mr. Boyden, of Surry, in which, a night's reflection, I think, must convince Mr. C that he "woke up the wrong passenger." Mr. B is a New England man, originally, but this Yankee *warp* and Southern *filling* makes the best sort of texture sometimes. Mr. Eaton, of Warren, made a speech against the Resolutions, and then the Committee rose on Mr. Hoke's motion, who has the floor for to-morrow.

Letter from Mr. Biddle.—This morning's mail has brought a letter from Mr. Biddle to Mr. Adams, reviewing the course of the U. S. Bank for the last two years, and showing its agency in maintaining the credit of the country abroad, and producing a resumption of specie payments. It denies that the bank has purchased cotton, but that by making advances on the article to a large amount, it had saved to the planters and to the country from ten to fifteen millions of dollars. This was a temporary measure, and will no more be resorted to by the Bank. The letter next compliments the Executive for the arrangement by which the notes of the Bank are again to be paid to the public creditors; and closes with the following annunciation:—

"Of the future it is difficult to speak; but in that future the Bank of the U. States will no longer occupy its present position. The Bank of the U. States had ceased to be a national institution in 1836, and *was preparing to occupy its new place as a State* Bank, when the troubles of 1837 forced it in some degree back into its old position; and it then devoted all its power to assist in carrying the country unhurt through its recent troubles. Having done this, its extraordinary duties ceased. For the future it abdicates this involuntary power. It has no longer any responsibility to the Union. It has no longer any controversies with the Government of the Union. It now desires only repose, and it will take its rank hereafter, as a simple State Institution, devoted exclusively to its own special concerns."

DIED,

In Richmond County, on the 5th instant, Mrs. CHARLOTTE THOMAS, consort of Mr. James Thomas, in the 33d year of her age. She was an exemplary member of the M. E. Church for a number of years, and has left an affectionate husband and several children, together with a large circle of relatives and friends, to mourn their irreparable loss.—COMMUNICATED.

In Sampson County, on the 26th ult., Mr. JONATHAN CARR, aged 65 years.

In Salisbury, on the 11th inst., Mrs. SARAH YARBROUGH, in the 70th year of her age.

In Rockingham county, on the 22d ult., SAMUEL HILL, Esq., upwards of 80 years of age. He was one of the old Revolutionary soldiers, and had represented his county in the Legislature several years.

In Rowan, on the 9th inst., after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH BROWN, wife of Mr. Allen Brown, late of this county.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, on Saturday last, Steamer Henrietta, with Goods for sundry persons of this place, and the interior.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—DECEMBER 19.

Brandy, peach,	$1	Molasses,	35 a 42
Ditto, apple,	80	Nails, cut,	7½
Bacon,	11 a 12	Sugar, brown,	8 a 12
Beeswax,	24	Lump,	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18 a 20
Cotton,	10 a 11	Salt,	70 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack,	$2¾ a $3
Corn,	75 a 80	Tobacco, leaf,	6 a 7
Candles, F. F.	18 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16a 20
Flaxseed,	$1 50 a $1 60	Bale Rope,	8 a 12½
Flour,	$6½ a 7½	Wheat,	$1 25 a $1 35
Feathers,	45	Whiskey,	60 a 65
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	25 a 30

Valuable Saddlery.

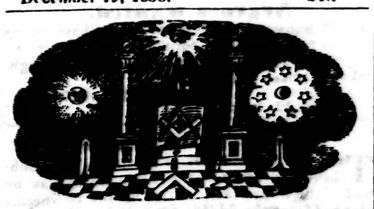
THE Subscriber offers for sale a first rate lot of SADDLERY, among which are—

15 Gentlemen's Saddles,
2 sets Carryall Harness,
2 do Gig do,
2 do Buggy do,
1 do elegant Coach do,

With Bridles, Collars, Whips, Saddle Bags, &c.

The above articles were all manufactured in this town by first rate workmen, and will be offered at Private Sale for a short time, after which they will be closed at Auction, of which due notice will be given.

AMOS KIMBALL.
December 19, 1838. 24tf



THE Members of PHŒNIX LODGE, No. 8, will celebrate the Anniversary of St. John the Evangelist, on Thursday the 27th December. An Oration will be delivered by Brother Colin McIver. Visiting and transient Brethren are respectfully invited to join in the Celebration.

AMOS KIMBALL, Sec'y.
December 18, 1838. 24-1w

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received a large addition to their former supply of

DRY GOODS,

All of which being bought at the late Sales at the North, will be offered at the lowest Market price, for Cash or approved Paper,—among which are—

Superfine Blue, Black, Olive, Brown, Cinnamon, Claret and Drab CLOTHS,
Cassimeres, Sattinets, Blankets, Flannels and Domestic Goods, bleached and unbleached, 3-4 to 6 4,
3-4 and 6-4 Merinos, English and French,
1200 pieces Calicoes, well assorted,
Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs, very cheap,
Linens and Lawns,
With many other Goods too numerous to mention.

By the next arrivals we will have about 75 PACKAGES more, which will make the assortment very large and general.

December 19, 1838. 24tf

Just received

BY Steam Boat Henrietta, superior Northern CIDER
DAVID SHAW.
Dec. 19, 1838 24 3w

LANDS AND MILLS
For sale at Auction.

A POSITIVE SALE of the following Property will take place at 12 o'clock, (M.) at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, on the 4th day of January, 1839:—

All my right and interest in the Carver's Creek Mills, and Lands pertaining thereto, being 2600 acres of Land, a good Summer Residence for a family, with three other small houses on the premises. The Land is well timbered with Black Jack and Lightwood, and is as near town as almost any person can get fire-wood. It will be sold in tracts of one or two hundred acres to suit purchasers.

Also, the Tobacco Factory, Store House, Dwelling Houses and Lots, in Campbellton, alongside the contemplated Rail Road, which are well known, and together with or separate from the same, my Lot in town.

Also, a Store and Ware House on Person Street.

Also, from 1000 to 3000 acres of Wood Land, lying on the waters of Carver's Creek, the most part of which is well timbered, and will suit persons engaged in getting Timber.

All the above Property will be sold without reserve, and perhaps at a very great sacrifice, therefore all persons desirous to purchase had better not lose the present opportunity.

At the same time and place with the above, will be sold 1000 acres of Land, with all the improvements thereon, consisting of the Dwelling House where I now reside, a Saw Mill, &c. &c. Should the last named property be sold at any thing like a fair price, I will in a short time sell my personal property, as heretofore advertised.

The terms will be made known on day of sale.

MICHAEL McGARY.
December 18, 1838. 24 ts

ALMANACKS.

TURNER & HUGHES'S,
Farmers & Planters,'
Crockett's, & Comic; for sale by
E. J. HALE.

$20 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, my Negro man SAMPSON, aged about 40 years, 5 feet 10 inches high, copper colour, formerly the property of Angus Ray. The above reward will be paid by E. W. Willkings, on his being delivered to him or the Jailer at Fayetteville.

CHRISTIAN BRINKLE,
Near Salisbury, Rowan County.
December 18, 1838. 24 4w

Notice.

THE undersigned having qualified as Executor on the last Will and Testament of Mary Brown, deceased, of Moore County, N. C. at November Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, requests all persons indebted to said Estate to come forward and make payment, and all having claims to present them according to law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

FRANCIS W. EDWARDS, Ex'r.
Longstreet P. O, Dec. 8, 1838. 24 3wp

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1838.

Alfred Brower, Admr. vs. John Garner and others. } *Petition for Settlement.*

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Robartes Kennedy and wife Nancy, and Bradley Garner, are not residents of this State: It is therefore ordered by the Court, That publication be made of this petition in the Fayetteville Observer, for six weeks, that the said Robartes Kennedy, Nancy his wife, and Bradley Garner, do make their personal appearance at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer, or demur to said petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the third Monday of November, A. D. 1838.

24 6w A. C. CURRY, Clk.

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1838.

John Everitte vs. Silas A. Drake. } *Attachment levied on Land.*

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant is not a resident of this County, It is Ordered, therefore, by the Court, That public advertisement be made for six weeks, commanding the Defendant to appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, and plead to the above suit, or final judgment will be had against the land attached.

Witness, William B. Cole, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1838, and in the sixty-third year of American Independence.

24 6w WILLIAM B. COLE, C. S. C.

State of North Carolina,
RICHMOND COUNTY.
Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1838.

Anna Smith vs. James B. Smith. } *Petition for Divorce.*

IN this cause a Subpœna, returnable to Spring Term, 1837, was issued to James B. Smith, the Defendant, commanding him to appear and answer the petition of Anna Smith, the Plaintiff, and returned "executed," and he failing to appear and plead or answer to the said petition, an alias subpœna was, by order of said Court, issued to Fall Term, 1838, which was returned "not found," and therefore proclamation was publicly made by the Sheriff, at the door of the Court House, for the said Defendant to appear and answer the said petition, and the said Defendant failing so to appear and answer: It is now ordered by the Court, That notice of the foregoing be given by advertisement in two newspapers for three months, commanding the said James B. Smith to appear and answer the said petition, at the next Superior Court of Law, to be held for Richmond County, at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday of March next, or the said petition will be taken as confessed, and the cause will be heard *ex parte.*

Witness, William B Cole, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the fourth Monday of September, A. D. 1838, and in the sixty-third year of American Independence.

[24-3m WILLIAM B. COLE, C. S. C.

To the Citizens of N. Carolina.

PETERS' VEGETABLE ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS

HAVE been so long renowned for the purposes mentioned beneath, that they are now justly held in the highest estimation even in the remotest regions into which the genius of American commerce has penetrated. The fact is best proved by the immense patronage that they enjoy in all directions; which patronage is increasing to such an extent that it is with great difficulty (as he superintends all the process of manufacture himself) that the proprietor can supply orders.

Certain persons instigated by their great success, have been so barefaced as to *counterfeit* Peters' Pills, and are endeavoring to palm their vicious compounds upon the public, in various parts of the world, as the *genuine article*, and thereby many valuable lives are jeopardized in order to put money in the pockets of a pack of atrocious villains!

In order to remedy this glaring and desperate imposition, the purchaser must take especial care to look for the fac simile of the proprietor's signature, which will be found on the colored wrapper pasted round each box of the real Peters' Pills. *The counterfeiting of which is direct felony*

Therefore, if purchasers will only pay attention to this, they will be safe from imposition, as Dr. Peters has offered, and again hereby offers A THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD for the apprehension of any person who *counterfeits his signature!!* a fact which has thus far, and may hereafter, deter any impostor from attempting so hazardous a speculation.

The following complaints are few of the many for the cure of which Dr. Peters' Pills are so widely celebrated, viz: Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Dropsy, Liver Complaint, Enlargement of the Spleen, or Fever Cake, Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Lowness of Spirits, Loss of Appetite, Indigestion and Sourness of Stomach And in all the diseases peculiar to Females they will be found highly beneficial.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., No 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents

☞Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

October, 1838

THE unparalleled reputation which Peters' Pills have acquired as a Medical Restorative, is the most unquestionable proof that can be given of their immense importance to the afflicted in almost every class of diseases. The number of letters received from patients recovered through their means is really prodigious, and the complaints which they have cured are almost as varied as they are numerous. But still there are some in which they are more especially beneficial than in others; and among those may be named the too often fatal complaints of the stomach and bowels, such as Cholic, Flatulence and Indigestions, for which they are not only a *certain* but an *immediate* cure.

It is well known that from the disarrangement of the stomach and bowels arise nine-tenths of all the maladies of adult and declining life; that this is the foundation of *flatulency, spasmodic pains, indigestion, loss of appetite, &c.*, and that those in their turn give birth to DROPSY LIVER COMPLAINT CONSUMPTION and HABITUAL LOWNESS OF SPIRITS, therefore Peters' Pills being the very best medicine which has ever been discovered for the incipient diseases of the intestines, are necessarily the surest preventives of those dreadful and also general disorders which embitter mature life and drag so many millions to untimely graves.

In speaking thus, Dr. Peters arrogates nothing to himself that has not been conceded by the public. He is no needy quack or unknown speculator, who comes before the world as his own herald and witness; but is placed in a responsibility of situation by the patronage which he has enjoyed for years, and which is increasing to an extent unprecedented in the annals of medicine, that makes him careful to assert nothing which is not borne out by the most infallibie proof, and hence he does not fear to be put to the test in any thing which he has promised respecting his Pills.

Dr. Peters is most happy to be able to state, on the authority of a great number of regular Physicians, that wherever his vegetable Pills have been introduced, they have almost superseded the adoption of mercurial experiments, for their peculiar faculty in sweetening the blood, and stimulating it to expel all noxious juices, and in giving strength and tone to the nerves, prevents disease from acquiring that strength which must be got under, if at all, by dangerous remedies.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M. D., No 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents

☞Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Quacks and their destructive Nostrums.

THE united testimony of Physicians throughout the United States has fully proved the *fact* that PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS are the only true Vegetable Pills which will stand the test of *Analization*. Hence the proprietor would most earnestly urge them to the notice of those who have been in the habit of using as *cathartics* or *aperients* the destructive and irritating QUACK PILLS so generally advertised, and which are at best but slow consumers of the vital functions and *murderous* agents even to the most hale. It is true, most of them produce a purgative effect, and sometimes transient relief, but in most cases they injure the digestive organs, and an habitual resort to them must terminate in confirmed dyspepsia.

It is true that *cathartic* and *aperient* medicines are often required, but the nicest discrimination should always be observed in the selection, and if this be done nothing injurious can result from their use.

To produce this much desired result, Dr. Peters has made it his study for several years, and feels proud to say he has at length succeeded far beyond his expectations. The object of his Pills are to supersede the necessity of a frequent recourse to injurious purgatives, and to offer a medicine *safe, certain* and *pleasant* in its operation.

Prepared by JOS. PRIESTLY PETERS, M D., No. 129, Liberty Street, New York. Each box contains 40 Pills. Price 50 cents

☞Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

DR. PETERS' Vegetable Anti-Bilious Pills

ARE the cheapest and most approved Family Medicine ever offered to the public. They are extremely mild, neither causing sickness of the stomach, nor any unpleasant sensation in the system, as is too frequently the result from medicines given to act upon the bowels. They act specifically upon the Liver, when in a torpid condition, carrying off a large quantity of bile through the influence of the excernent function, which, if suffered to remain in the system, would produce either Jaundice, Liver complaint, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, or some other grievous bodily affliction. In all cases of torpor of the bowels, they act like a charm. In recent cases of Dyspepsia, they are a certain cure. Many persons who were subject to violent attacks of head-ache, have been much benefitted, and several perfectly cured in a few weeks by the use of these Pills No family should be without them, as a portion, taken occasionally, would be the means of preventing much suffering from sickness. The testimony of thousands speaking in the highest terms of their efficacy might be added

☞Be careful and inquire for PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS. They are for sale in Fayetteville at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable and popular Medicine. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

December 6, 1836.

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every symptom of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E. J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

Missouri Harmony.

400 COPIES of this popular Singing Book, just received. Also,
Webster's Spelling Books,
Pike's Arithmetic,

E. J. HALE

FOR SALE.

20 HHDS. MOLASSES,
1000 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs White Lead, (ground in Oil, part *pure*.)
10 barrels Loaf Sugar.

J HUSKE & SON.

October 3, 1838 13 tf

THE FARMERS' AND PLANTERS' LARGE

ALMANAC,

FOR 1839.

25 GROSS of the Farmers' and Planters' large ALMANAC, just received and for sale by

C J ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 6, 1838. 10tf

JOB PRINTING.

THE Subscriber, through the friendship of Mr. Hale, Editor of the Observer, for the use of his Printing Materials, offers his services to all who may think proper to employ him in the above line. Necessity compels him to this course All work not personally delivered, will please be endorsed as follows:—"for J C." When not employed in the line of his profession, he would be glad to be employed as a penman.

JOHN CARNEY.

July 5, 1838.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*. (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE Subscriber having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of transacting the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost despatch, and all necessary particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Lumber, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods He flatters himself that a knowledge of business, combined with unremitting attention, will secure him a share of public patronage.

WM. O. JEFFREYS.

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott & Starr, C. T. Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, Yatbrough & Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. *Fayetteville, N. C.* 96-tf.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

Revised Statutes.

THE Revised Statutes of North Carolina, published by order of the Legislature, may be had of the Subscriber. Price for the 1st volume alone, $5; for the 2d, $4; for both together $9

E. J. HALE.

February 20.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in Parties,

PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

THE operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It promotes a gentle and healthy perspiration and checks morbid and pernicious sweatings, relieves chronic affections and congestion of the lungs, assuages cough, promotes a free and mild expectoration, removes pains from the chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult respiration, corrects obstinate costiveness, and leaves the bowels in a regular and healthy state. Those painful symptoms which indicate diseased lungs readily yield to this certain remedy, when seasonably resorted to, and it restores the patient to the bodily vigor which that wasting disorder, the consumption, if left to its natural operation, so surely destroys.

For sale by the Proprietor, on Hillsborough street, and at the Store of James H. Hooper.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Colin McIver a gentleman well known:

FAYETTEVILLE, Dec. 13, 1837.

Mr James Hadlock—Dear Sir: As I count myself one of those who have derived benefit from your vegetable sirup, I cheerfully add my testimony in favour of its efficacy.

For some years I had been subject, every winter, to a cough, which, so long as it continued, was attended with more or less pain in my throat; but, as I generally found it to yield, in a week or two, to some common and simple remedy, and a little careful nursing, it ordinarily gave me little or no uneasiness. In the winter, however, of 1836, this annual guest continued his visit rather longer than was usual; and the ordinary modes of dismissing him, which, in former instances, had been attended with uniform success, in this last instance, seemed entirely to fail To drop the figure, my cough continued during the whole of the winter, and appeared so obstinately to resist the ordinary means used for its removal, that I began seriously to apprehend that my lungs were in danger. As a last resort, I made trial of your vegetable sirup; and I have the pleasure to state, that, under the Divine blessing less than one bottle of it entirely removed my cough; and restored my lungs to their former healthful state.

I remain, dear sir,
Yours truly,
COLIN McIVER

[11-6m]

Dr. PRATT & Co's *Artificial Nipples or Shields.*

Washington City, Feb 4th, 1834

HAVING examined Dr Pratt's new invented Nipple Shields, and witnessed its practical application among my patients, I take great pleasure in recommending it as decidedly superior to any thing previously known It constitutes a perfect remedy for that distressing malady sore Nipples,—a disease which so frequently afflicts nursing women

THOMAS SEWEL, *M D*,
Prof. of Anatomy & Physiology, Columbian College, D. C.

COPY OF DR DEWEES' CERTIFICATE

Dr. ELIJAH PRATT—*Dear Sir:*—As I feel it a matter of much public importance to possess a means of curing the terrible sufferings from sore Nipples, I have much pleasure in being able to say, that the Shield you offer for the preventing and the cure of this malady is better adapted to the purpose than any I have heretofore seen. In the two or three instances I have known them to be used, much satisfaction has been expressed, and have no hesitation to believe, it will generally succeed. I am so well persuaded of this, at this moment, that I cannot forbear to express a wish that our city, through the various apotheca ries, may be supplied with them.

I am yours, &c
WM P. DEWEES, *M D*
Philadelphia, 13th January 1834

The Subscribers have had an opportunity of witnessing the application of Dr E Pratt & Co's Artificial Nipples, and were much pleased with the result.

This evidence in favor of the remedy, taken in connection with the annexed certificates of the justly celebrated Dr Wm. P Dewees, of Philadelphia, and Dr. Thomas Sewel, of Washington City, leaves no reason to doubt that these Nipples or Shields will seldom fail in relieving Nursing Ladies who may suffer with sore Nipples, and consequently prevent one of the most distressing afflictions of the fair sex, Rising or Abscess of the breast.

Mr. JOSEPH HOLLINGSWORTH, of this town, is agent for Dr. Pratt & Co, and will furnish the Apparatus, with printed directions, on application at his Store on Person Street.

BENJ'N ROBINSON,
JAMES H DICKSON.

Fayetteville, Feb. 5th. 1836. 91 1Y-pd

GEORGIA INSURANCE *And Trust Company.*

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in, and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

BY the act of Incorporation, the property of each Stockholder is bound, to the amount of his stock, for all contracts made by the Company, while he is a Stockholder, and for six months afterwards: which makes the actual responsibility of the Institution equal to Two Millions of Dollars.

The present number of Stockholders is Two Hundred.

Extract from the By Laws.

"In settling losses, if the *right* of the assured be clear, advantage shall not be taken of any mere legal objection."

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Church and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20. 59tf.

J. I. BRYAN,

COMMISSION MERCHANT, *WILMINGTON, N. C.,*

WILL give particular attention to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER, as well as all other Consignments connected with a General Business;—and hopes by expeditious Sales and prompt returns, to merit patronage.

Responsible references given.

Wilmington, June 23, 1838. 99-6m

For Sale,

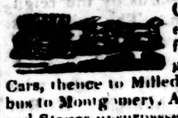
300 BUSHELS *HAIR* for Plastering, &c. to be had at the Fayetteville Tannery.

L S. BELDEN & CO.

September 11, 1838. 10tf

Notice to Travellers going South.

THE PEOPLE'S LINE



Of four horse Post Coaches leaves Augusta every day, for Warrenton, by the Augusta and Athens Rail Road Cars, thence to Milledgeville, Macon and Columbus to Montgomery, Ala., by Stages, with Stock and Stages unsurpassed by any line in the Southern country. Great care has been observed in the selection of Drivers on this line, and none but sober and most experienced men have been employed. Passengers who avail themselves of the opportunity of taking this line of Stages, can be positively assured of more comfort and expedition, than can any other line now in operation between Augusta and Montgomery, Ala. Office at the United States' Hotel, Augusta, Ga

GEO W. DENT.
Agent for the Company.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1838 14tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street
Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836. 8tf

C. J. ORRELL, Agent for the sale of these Stones, has received the following testimonials:—

SAMPSON COUNTY, Sept 20. 1838

Mr. C. J Orrell—Dear Sir: When I purchased from you, sometime since, a pair of *Cologne Mill Stones*, I promised to inform you (after giving them a fair trial) how they suited me. They have now been in use more than a year, and I take pleasure in saying that they *more than equal* the recommendation you gave me, and have entirely satisfied the hope I had of obtaining an *article of superior excellence* If the publication of this letter will be of any service to you in the sale of them, you are at liberty to use it in that way; and I can, from experience, recommend them to the public.

With much respect I am, sir, yours, &c,
DAVID DAWSON.

STONY GAP, Montgomery County, N C, September 23, 1838.

Mr. C J Orrell—Dear Sir: Enclosed I send you the small balance due for two pair of French Burr Mill Stones, purchased of you some time ago. I would say here that I have been engaged in the Milling, Grinding, and Mill-wright Business for twenty-six years past, and can say of truth, that I never have seen any Stones that proved as good for grinding Wheat as those above alluded to, which you say were manufactured in Baltimore by Messrs. Egenton & Morris.

Respectfully, your ob't serv't,
MICHAEL FESPERMAN

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

BY Steamer Cotton Plant I am now receiving my FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS,

Which consist of a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, well adapted for the demands of the Season, and bought principally at Package Sales for *Cash*, and are necessarily CHEAP,—and selected with care to suit this section of country.

Also, a heavy Stock of

GROCERIES,

Consisting in part of—

156 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
25 do Laguira do,
25 do Cuba do,
20 hhds. St Croix SUGAR,
10 do Porto Rico do,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
100 kegs Nails and Brads, assorted,
50 do No. 1 White Lead, in Oil,
20 brls. Tanners' Oil, (*Shore & Banks*)
50 b'xes Window Glass, 8 x 10 & 10 x 12,
20 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 pair Bright Trace Chains,

Together with Sheet Iron, Wedding Hoes Mouse-hole Anvils, Vices, Hammers, Bellows, &c. &c., Loaf and Lump Sugar Teas, Shot, Lead, Powder, Wines and Spices of all kinds;—all of which will be sold as formerly very low for Cash, Country Produce, or on time to undoubted Paper.

☞My Stock for the approaching Season is complete. Call and examine, or send your orders to

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay Street
Fayetteville, Oct. 12, 1838. 15tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

The Subscriber is now receiving a large stock of

GOODS,

Consisting in part of CLOTHS, MERINOES, SATTINETS, HATS, BONNETS, SHOES, &c. &c. Being desirous to sell out by Sprog, these Goods will be sold very cheap for Cash.

JOHN McARN.

January 3, 1838 74 tf

Notice.

THE Copartner-hip heretofore existing under the firm of Willkings & Belden, expires this day, by its own limitation E W Willkings is duly authorized to settle the accounts of the concern.

E W WILLKINGS
R C BELDEN

Fayetteville, June 30, 1838.

Strayed or Stolen,

FROM the Subscribers on Sunday night the 7th inst., a large black HORSE, about 16 hands high, 14 years old, somewhat scarred, and tolerably low in flesh Any person who will return him shall be liberally rewarded

L S BELDEN & CO

October 17, 1838 15-f

More Light.

THE Subscriber having leased from Mr Duncan Smith the "Fayetteville Candle Factory," will keep constantly on hand, at his Store on Green Street, a general assortment of CANDLES, at Wholesale and Retail. Being determined to devote all necessary attention to the Moulding and putting up of Candles, he hopes to receive a due share of public patronage. He will gladly receive and promptly attend to all orders from abroad for supplies on the most reasonable terms.

W McL McKAY.

October 9, 1838 14tf

For Sale,

50 CASKS unslacked Thomastown LIME,
10 qr. casks fine old London particular Madeira Wine,
3 casks London Porter,
6 barrels Tanners' Oil,
10 boxes Sperm Candles.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

November 20, 1838. 20tf

Notice.

WE hereby constitute and appoint Mr. WARREN PRIOR our Agent and Attorney in fact, for the collection of all Notes and Accounts due the late Firm of Sciph & Pyle, transferred to us for certain purposes, and which, if not paid by the 1st of January next, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection.

FELLOWS, CARGILL & CO.

October 3, 1838. 13-tf

Received per Cotton Plant,

AND for sale at the Auction Store, opposite the Lafayette Hotel—

60 BAGS RIO COFFEE,
10 Qr casks Sweet Malaga WINE,
4 casks best London Porter,
4 barrels Loaf Sugar,
10 bags Ginger
6 bags Brazil Nuts,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
15 barrels Green Copperas,
10 boxes Bunch Raisins
3 boxes Sperm Candles

Also, in Store a very low prices

100 Reams Foolscap PAPER,
100 do Imperial Printing do,
100 do Medium do, do,
8 do Super Royal do do,
50 do Wrapping do

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

October 22, 1838. 16tf

Lumber and Timber.

THE Subscribers will attend to the sale of LUMBER and TIMBER in Wilmington They have a large Wharf and the best Timber in the place, and devote their whole attention to that business. They feel confident that they will be able to give satisfaction to all who may trust the management of their Produce to them.

MILES COSTIN & CO

Wilmington, Sept. 1, 1838. 16-3m

$50 Reward,

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement, so hat he may be brought to justice, of WRIGHT ALLEN, who commonly calls himself Wm Allen, who sold to me as a slave, a free mulatto boy named DENNIS. Said Allen is a very stout man, dark complexion, about 40 years of age, has an uncommon large hand and nose, the hand very much covered with hair. I will give $200 reward for the recovery of the $500 which I paid Allen for the negro, or in proportion for any part of it. He carried with him from Fayetteville, about ten days ago, a tall bright mulatto free woman, named Mary, and it has been ascertained that they went North together by way of the Wilmington Rail Road. He wore a grey coatee with outside pockets without flaps, a black silk hat, made by J. R & D. Gee of Fayetteville, whose names are in the hat; his own name also is worked in the hat with yellow silk Any information addressed to the Subscriber will be promptly attended to.

DANIEL McKINNON

Stewartsville, Richmond County, N. C., November 27. 1838 } 21tf

☞The National Intelligencer will give the above three insertions, and forward the account to this Office

Notice is hereby given,

THAT I have constituted and appointed Gurdon Deming, Esq., my Agent and Attorney, to collect and settle all notes and accounts due me in this State; and to attend to, and transact any other business appertaining to my interest, that may be unsettled or unattended to, during my absence.

HENRY P. PECK

Fayetteville, Nov 20, 1838.

Further Notice.

THE STORE on Hay street, owned, and lately occupied by Henry P. Peck, is for Sale or Rent For terms, apply to Gurdon Deming, or should he be absent, to Amos Kimball.

GURDON DEMING.

Fayetteville, Nov 21 1838 20-6w

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Johnson & Martin, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and all persons indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Peter P. Johnson, who is authorized to receive the same.

PETER P. JOHNSON.
JOHN R MARTIN.

Witness, NORMAN McKINNON
Fayetteville, Sept 4. 1838 20tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers intend to close up their business in this place, and request all persons indebted to them to settle the same immediately, and all claims against them to be presented for payment.

CURTIS & MYROVER.

Nov 13. 1838 19t1J

NEW GOODS.

THE undersigned is now receiving his Stock of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of a large assortment of fine and common Cloths and Cassimeres of various colours; 30 pieces Sattinetts, some very fine; Erminetts; French and English Merinos. (all colours;) Circassians; Figured Thibets; Bombazines, (some extra fine;) *Good Black* Silks; Colored ditto; English, French and American Calicoes; Jaconet and Swiss Muslins; Mull and Book ditto; Bobinet Edgings and Footings; Thread Laces and Edgings; Muslin and Lace Trimmings; Gloves and Hosiery; Gauze and Lace Veils; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons, (a variety;) Satins; Rich Chally Shawls; Silk and Gauze do; Florences; Rich Chencill Shawls; Corsets and Laces; Crapes, &c.; Velvets; good Silk Handkerchiefs; Serges; Finzio's Sewing Silk; Twist; Fancy and Plain Buttons, and Tailors' Trimmings of all kinds; Wrought Capes and Collars; Linens and Lawns; Russia Bird-eye and Table Diapers; Stocks, Collars and Bosoms; Brown and Bleached Shirtings and Sheetings; Apron Checks; Suffolk Drills; 7-8 and 6-4 Tickings; White, Green and Scarlet Flannels; Cotton do.; Salisbury do.; Fine Carpeting; Goat-hair and common Camlets; Negro Kerseys; Rose and Whitney Blankets; Duffle and Point do.; Merino Shirts and Drawers.

—ALSO—

Hats, Fur and Hair Caps, Silk and Cotton Umbrellas, Parasols, fine and coarse Shoes. Also, a large assortment of Bonnets of the latest style. As these Goods were bought principally with Cash, and consequently on the best of terms, the Subscriber thinks he will be enabled to sell them at the lowest market prices.

E. J. LILLY.

Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1838. 13 3m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, MILITARY AND FANCY GOODS.

THE Subscriber has received and is now opening a large and handsome assortment of Gold and Silver Patent Lever, Duplex, Lepine and Plain

Watches,

Of various qualities; Fine and common FASHIONABLE JEWELRY, of every description; SILVER SPOONS; Butter and Fruit KNIVES; Gold and Silver SPECTACLES, PENCILS, THIMBLES, &c., PLATED and BRITANNIA WARE; MILITARY EQUIPMENTS; a fine assortment of double and single barrel GUNS and PISTOLS; FINE CUTLERY; MATHEMATICAL and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS; SURVEYORS' COMPASSES; PERFUMERY, &c; together with a great variety of new and fashionable Fancy and Household articles, too tedious to enumerate; all of which are offered at reduced prices

WARREN PRIOR.

October 17, 1838. 15tf

☞CLOCK and WATCH REPAIRING, and other Work in the line, thankfully received and strictly attended to.

Bale Rope at 5 Cents.

A QUANTITY of BALE ROPE, taken from bags of Cotton manufactured at the Subscriber's Mill, for sale at 5 cents per pound.

C. P. MALLETT.

November 28, 1837. 69tf.

WHOLESALE STO

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received, fr the North, a large and general

DRY GOODS

All of which being purchased at Sales, will be offered at REDUCED Cash, or to punctual customers on

September 1?, 1838

NEW GOO

THE SUBSCRIBERS are a complete assortment of

DRY GOODS,
Hardware and Cutlery,
ALSO, a genera assor

GROCERIES,

Constantly on hand—of—

10 HHDS SUGAR
50 Bags Rio COFFEE
200 pair Bright and
10 kegs NAILS assorted
12 casks prime CIDER
20 boxes Bunch Raisins
Collins' & King's Ale
—ALSO—
100 cases SHOES and

Well worthy the attention of Country are offered at Wholesale, by

October 31, 1838. NOTT &

State of North Caro

CUMBERLAND COUNTY—In Equity

Flora McMillan, Catharine Mallory, John and wife Sarah,

vs

Allen Cameron and wife Margaret, Murdoch Baker and wife Mary, Ewing, Malcom Gochrist and wife Ann, Malcom Galbreath, Alexander Galbreath and Montgomery and wife Catharine, John rin and wife Sarah, Alex'r Smith and arine, James Graham and wife Mary A. McMillan, Arch'd A McMillan and A. McMillan.

PETITION FOR SALE OF LAND

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the that the Defendants are not inhabitants of State: It is therefore *Ordered* by the Court, publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said Defendants to be at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the 6th Monday after the 4th day of March next, and plead, answer or demur, or the petition will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Arch'd A T. Smith, Clerk and Master of said Court, at Office the 7th Monday after the 4th Monday of September, A D 1838

20] ARCH'D A T SMITH, C. M. E.

$20 REWARD.

BROKE the Jail of Bladen County, N. C. the night of the 16th inst., Richard Dowd and William J Boswell, who were committed pursuant to the sentence of the late Superior Court of Bladen County, for fighting Cocks. Dowd is 5 feet 8 inches high, light hair, fair skin, proportionably built; aged about [illegible] Boswell is about six feet high, rather dark complexion, eyes, black hair, and an old scar on his face, aged about 30 years.

The above reward will be paid for the apprehension, and delivery at the Jail of either of them.

G W MELVIN, Sheriff
J F HARNESS, Jailer

Elizabeth Town, Nov 30, 1838

State of North Caro

ANSON COUNTY

Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1838

Stephen H. Gaddy and wife Mary, John and wife Nancy, Young H. Allen and

Against

William Caldwell and wife Jane, and

PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the that the above named Defendants, William well and Jane his wife, and Ruth Bird, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, that the said Defendants to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to show cause, if they have, why the prayer of the petitioners should not be granted, otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the cause be heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, A D 1838, and in the 63d year of American Independence

[19] WM. E. TROY, C. M. E.

State of North Carolina

ANSON COUNTY

Superior Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1838

Jeremiah Henry, } Original
versus
Joseph A. Liles and Elijah Liles }

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the that Joseph A Liles, one of the Defendants, the above case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore *Ordered by the Court*, That publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six successive weeks, for the said Joseph A Liles to be and appear before the Honorable the Judge of our next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in March next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to Complainant's bill, or otherwise judgment pro confesso will be taken, and the cause set for hearing ex parte as to him.

Witness, William Ewing Troy, Clerk and Master of our said Court of Equity, at Office in Wadesborough, the 2d Monday of September, A D. 1838, and of American Independence the 63d year

[19] WM E TROY, C M E

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE

July 25, 1838

Wrapping Paper.

120 REAMS, various sizes, for sale by

E J HALE

Also, a large supply of Plain and Ruled Foolscap and Letter PAPER.

BAROUCHES.

6 NEW Northern built, for sale by

NOTT & STARR

February 14, 1838.

Just Received,

120 CASKS best Thomastown LIME, 10 tierces Calcined Plaister, for planterer's use,—all of which I offer low for Cash. Call 5 doors of Market Square.

JOHN E PATTERSON

November 27, 1838.

NEGROES Wanted.

THE undersigned wishes to employ two able bodied Negro Men, for whom the highest prices will be paid They will be well fed, clothed, &c. In my absence, reference may be had to John Waddill, Jr.

ABRAM BAKER

March 1, 1838.

Blanks for sale at this Office